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Syria 'ready for Gulf mediation'

KUWAIT (R) — Syria's ambassador to Kuwait said Monday his country was prepared to assume any role to help bring about peace in the Gulf. "We are ready to play any role that will lead to peace in the region and create an atmosphere of love, security and peace for all countries overlooking the Gulf," Ambassador Issa Darwish told reporters. Mr. Darwish, whose country supports Iran in its 44-month-old war with Iraq, was speaking after talks with Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah on the conflict. Officials said the Syrian envoy assured Sheikh Sabah of his country's solidarity with Gulf Arab states and its desire for peace and stability in the region. The meeting came shortly after Kuwait, the closest non-combatant Gulf state to the war's frontlines, accused Iran of attacking on one of its tankers in the Gulf Sunday. Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam visited Tehran last month in a bid to defuse the crisis.

Japan, Sweden offer to monitor Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — Japan and Sweden offered Monday to monitor an agreement by Iran and Iraq to halt attacks on each other's civilian areas from midnight GMT Monday. But only hours before the agreement was due to come into effect, Iraq said it had attacked the Iranian city of Dezful in retaliation for indiscriminate shelling by Iran of the Iraqi port of Basra and four border towns. Following an appeal by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iran and Iraq said Sunday they had agreed to stop attacks on civilian areas and asked for the agreement to be monitored. In Stockholm, Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme said Sweden was prepared to play a supervisory role. And in Tokyo, a senior Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying that Japan was ready to take part in any U.N. investigation mission.

King to visit Oman today

MUSCAT (R) — His Majesty King Hussein arrives in Oman Tuesday at the start of a two-day visit during which he will have talks with Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id, the official Omani News Agency said. The agency gave no further details of the visit, which follows King Hussein's trips earlier this month to Bahrain and Kuwait for talks informed sources said centred on the Gulf war.

Hussein sends good wishes to Philippines

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of good wishes to President Ferdinand Marcos of Philippines on the occasion of the Philippines Independence Day. The King, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, congratulated the people of Philippines and wished them progress and prosperity.

King hosts Ifar banquet

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday evening hosted an Ifar banquet in honour of members of the Lower House of Parliament, heads of government departments with ministerial ranks and leaders of Jordanian trade unions. Also attending the banquet were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al 'Ojaseem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al 'Atta and the deputy speaker of the Lower House of Parliament.

S.Arabia urges boycott of Costa Rican speech

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Arabia urged International Labour Organisation (ILO) delegates Monday to boycott a speech Tuesday by Costa Rica's president in protest at the Central American country's move of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Mohammad Ali Ali Fayez, Saudi minister of labour and social affairs, described an invitation to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to address the ILO's three-week annual conference here as "a painful initiative" which had shocked all Arabs and Muslims.

Klibi begins Asian tour

TUNIS (R) — Chadli Klibi, secretary-general of the 21-member Arab League, left Tunis Monday on a tour to South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand and Bangladesh. Mr. Klibi is expected to discuss questions of interest to Arab states, particularly the Palestine issue, the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanese crisis. He will also discuss ways to boost relations between the Arabs and the countries on his itinerary, according to officials of the league, which is based in Tunis.

U.N. chief says U.N. resolutions should be implemented Perez de Cuellar pledges to work for Mideast peace

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — If Israel continues to reject the United Nations Security Council resolutions on the Middle East problem, the U.N., in its turn, will insist on the implementation of these resolutions together with Arab countries until a solution is reached, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday.

Speaking at a press conference he held Monday afternoon, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that as far as the U.N. is concerned, "we have to keep fighting for a prompt and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem within the framework of U.N. resolutions 242 and 338."

"Arab countries agreed that the current deadlock in the area is caused by Israel's intransigence and disrespect of U.N. resolutions," Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who arrived here Sunday on a three-day visit, said. "But we have to keep trying," the secretary-general added, but did not elaborate.

In reply to a question, the U.N. chief said he was pleased with the outcome of discussions he had with the leaders of countries he visited during his current Middle East trip, and that he noticed a "unanimous interest" to find a solution to the problem in the area.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told reporters that in a report to the Security Council, he suggested ways in which the U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) could help in an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon.

"I feel it is important that UNIFIL takes a position in Sidon where there is a large population of Palestinians," he said. Commenting on proposals for a U.N.-sponsored international conference on the Middle East question, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the U.N. General Assembly has mandated him to organise such a conference which has been rejected by only the United States and Israel. He said that other countries involved in the Middle East

lements on Arab land and the confiscation of water resources. These issues continue to form an obstacle in the path of peace, Mr. 'Obeidat said.

Referring to the Lebanese crisis, Mr. 'Obeidat said that he hopes the U.N. will play a positive role to re-establish security and stability in Lebanon and to restore Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory and bring about a withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country.

Mr. 'Obeidat also paid tribute to the positive role which Mr. Perez de Cuellar has been playing, to tackle world problems and his drive to achieve peace for all nations.

'Good indication' in Gulf war

During his press conference Monday, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he was encouraged by Sunday's decision of both warring countries to stop their attacks on civilian populated centres.

"It is a good indication" that the war will not further expand but "we should not be overly optimistic because it can turn to be counterproductive", the U.N. chief said.

On his expected meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he did not ask for this meeting but that he was ready to meet him any time. "I would meet him in Tel Aviv if he wanted to," he said.

Hassan briefs U.N. chief

Earlier in the day, the secretary-general was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who briefed him on the situation of Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories and on Jordan's assessment of the deteriorating situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza because of the continued Israeli occupation.

Prince Hassan later accompanied the U.N. chief on a tour to the Jordan Valley where he acquainted him with Jordan's achievements in the field of developmental projects there. They

were accompanied by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and U.N. officials.

Visit to refugee camp

During the day, Mr. Perez de Cuellar flew by an army helicopter to the Baqa'a Palestinian refugee camp. Upon arrival at the densely populated camp, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by Mr. Masri, U.N. Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart and other U.N. and Jordanian officials, proceeded to one of the boys elementary school where he was acquainted with the conditions there. There are 16,000 students in the camp (population 63,000) with 24 schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, wearing a striped black suit, later proceeded to the house of a 12-member family living in the camp where he was briefed on their living conditions. The house he visited, like all houses in the camp, did not have electricity or running water.

Upon leaving the house the U.N. secretary-general said: "I can see that living conditions at the camp are far from being ideal." He added that with the joint efforts of the U.N. and the Jordanian government, conditions will be improved.

Meeting with King

Later on Monday, His Majesty King Hussein received the secretary-general and reviewed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and the possibilities of initiating negotiations to achieve peace in the area.

The King was briefed on the U.N. call to hold an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and on the possible options.

During the meeting, the King briefed Mr. Perez de Cuellar on Jordan's stand towards the various issues in the area stressing that Jordan seeks to achieve a just and durable peace and a lasting settlement that would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The King later hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting U.N. chief.

Iraq vows to maintain Kharg siege

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq Monday pledged to maintain its blockade of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal as U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar thanked both warring nations for agreeing to halt attacks on each other's civilian targets.

About 10 hours before the halt was due to come into effect at midnight, Iraq pledged to retaliate after it said Iran had shelled the southern oil port of Basra and two border towns.

In Baghdad, the official Al Thawra daily newspaper said Iraq would maintain its blockade of

Kharg Island, despite agreement by both sides in the 44-month-old conflict to avoid attacks on civilian targets.

Al Thawra implied that Baghdad considers Kharg a legitimate military target because of the contribution of oil revenues to Iran's war machine.

"The Iraqi blockade of Kharg is a decision that will not be cancelled, a decision that accepts no veto by any party," the paper said in a commentary.

"The blockade will end in one of two situations: Either the destruction of Kharg or Iran's ac-

ceptance of peace."

Al Thawra said "the Iranian terminals will continue to be forbidden and out of action. The Iranian regime must understand that the decision to export oil under Iraqi blockade will no longer be taken in (the Iranian city of) 'Om or Tehran."

"It will be taken in Baghdad and Baghdad only."

Meanwhile in Amman, Mr. Perez de Cuellar Monday thanked Iran and Iraq for their response to his call.

"I am extremely thankful to the two governments for their positive

reaction. We are going to see now how to move forward," he told reporters after talks with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat.

Asked whether he might send observers to the area, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, on a five-nation Middle East tour to assess prospects for a new Arab-Israeli peace initiative, said he would have to study the responses from Baghdad and Tehran.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who said he did not think it would be useful for him to visit both capitals "at this time," added he was in touch with the U.N. special envoy for the Gulf, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Earlier Monday, an Iraqi mil-

Iraqis hit Dezful

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said it attacked the Iranian city of Dezful Monday night in retaliation for a day of indiscriminate Iranian shelling of the southern port of Basra and four border towns. A military communiqué issued here said Dezful was hit at 1910 local time (1510 GMT), but did not say how. Diplomats said a missile strike was the most likely method.

It was the heaviest single day casualty toll in Beirut since mostly Shiite Muslim and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen wrested control of west Beirut from Lebanese army last Feb. 6.

Shells and rockets crashed around President Amin Gemayel's government palace in suburban Baabda east of the capital and Prime Minister Karam's offices in west Beirut, but neither leader was injured, according to police.

Artillery blasts echoed through Beirut's Muslim and Christian sectors as ambulances and fire engines raced through streets with sirens wailing. Hospitals issued radio appeals for emergency blood don-



U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, currently on a three-day visit to Jordan, holds a press conference in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

Hussein opts for international conference 'U.S.-Soviet involvement only hope to solve Arab-Israeli conflict'

AMMAN (AP) — His Majesty King Hussein said Monday an international conference involving both superpowers offers "the only hope" for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The King said in an interview with the Associated Press that American support for Israel disqualifies the United States from acting as a peacemaker on its own.

"Some form of international conference... offers the only hope," the King said, adding that it was vital for all countries involved in the conflict to participate, as well as the United States, the Soviet Union and the three other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — Britain, France and China.

King Hussein said he feared that, because of growing Israeli settlement of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the long confrontation soon might reach the point of no return — "if we're not there already."

He brushed aside U.S. suggestions that Jordan negotiate directly with Israel.

"What is there to talk about?" he asked, noting that Israel already had laid claim to the West Bank, which was Jordanian territory from 1948 until 1967.

"I don't think, unfortunately, one can continue to hope... that the United States could play any role at all (as) the peacemaker because it has chosen to become the strategic ally of Israel," the King said.

He scoffed at the notion that U.S. policies might change after the November U.S. presidential election.

"This has been like an old record... that keeps going round and round since 1967," he remarked.

King Hussein expressed concern over suggestions that the U.S. embassy be transferred from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which the Israelis have declared their undivided capital.

Such a move, the King warned, would be "a slap that is going to be responded to by every Arab and every Muslim."

East Jerusalem was controlled by Jordan until 1967 and the old town includes the sacred Muslim shrine of the Dome of the Rock.

"If the United States continues to support Israel right or wrong... then, obviously, there is going to be a response," the King added.

Arabs, he said, are "beginning to feel that, maybe, there isn't any hope for the kind of solution we have sought over so many years, based on Security Council Resolution 242."

The 1967 resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories it occupied and recognizes the right of all states in the region to live within secure borders.

Since then, Israel has given up only the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, under the terms of its own peace treaty with Egypt. The Jewish state continues to occupy the Syrian Golan Heights, and the Gaza Strip, as well as the West Bank.

The interview was conducted at the Basman Royal Palace overlooking Amman just hours before the King conferred with visiting U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. chief is on the fourth stop of a five-nation Middle East tour to sound out Arab and Israeli leaders on the prospects for launching peace negotiations under U.N. auspices.

Jordan supported a U.N. General Assembly resolution adopted last December that called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices.

The United States and Israel rejected the plan, fearing such a conference could be turned into a propaganda show against Israel.

As an alternative, Mr. Perez de Cuellar is suggesting that the matter be dealt with behind the closed doors of the U.N. Security Council, with all the adversaries, including Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, invited to participate.

King Hussein said such a multinational meeting also would be acceptable to Jordan.

Earlier this year, the King turned down a proposal by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration to grant autonomy to the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but in association with Jordan. In rejecting the plan, the King said he had failed to get a U.S. commitment to pressure Israel into freezing settlement construction on the West Bank.

In Monday's interview, the King expressed scepticism that a Labour Party victory in Israeli elections next month would produce much change. He said he had not seen anything "to give us much hope."

But he conceded: "There may be something happening there and we're watching it very carefully."

If there is no change in Israeli settlement policies, he said, "then inevitably the situation is going to get worse and disaster is going to overtake all this area — Arabs and Israelis alike, maybe the world."

45 killed, 200 injured in heavy Beirut shellings

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militia gunners on Monday unleashed the heaviest artillery attacks on residential neighbourhoods in and around Beirut since Lebanon's national coalition government was formed six weeks ago to try to end the civil war.

Hospital and local radio stations said at least 45 people were killed and more than 200 wounded. Several buildings were set afire as the government of "national unity" under Prime Minister Rashid Karami headed for a vote of confidence in parliament.

It was the heaviest single day casualty toll in Beirut since mostly Shiite Muslim and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen wrested control of west Beirut from Lebanese army last Feb. 6.

Shells and rockets crashed around President Amin Gemayel's government palace in suburban Baabda east of the capital and Prime Minister Karam's offices in west Beirut, but neither leader was injured, according to police.

Artillery blasts echoed through Beirut's Muslim and Christian sectors as ambulances and fire engines raced through streets with sirens wailing. Hospitals issued radio appeals for emergency blood don-

ations.

The escalation in random bombardment came shortly after the nation's legislators braved shelling to hold a three-hour debate on a mandate for Mr. Karami's national coalition government to try to end Lebanon's civil war.

They delayed a vote of confidence until Tuesday, however.

Among those killed in west Beirut was news photographer Adnan Karaki, who worked for Beirut's English-language independent newspaper, the Daily Star.

He was taking pictures of damage caused by a shell that struck the Sanayeh neighbourhood near the Prime Ministry when another round hit the area, killing him and nine other civilians, the Associated Press quoted eyewitnesses as saying.

Earlier Monday, Prime Minister Karami and 25 deputies braved the shelling to continue parliament's debate on the programme announced by the premier.

Only the 62-year-old premier and 25 deputies made the perilous journey to the parliament building, by the deserted "museum crossing" between east and west Beirut.

The rest of the 90 deputies stayed away after scores of shells, mortars and rockets crashed around the mostly Christian and mainly Muslim ends of the 700-metre crossing for three hours before the session began.

Fires broke out in the centre of west Beirut and the streets quickly cleared of all traffic except ambulances and militia vehicles.

5 Israelis wounded

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Five Israeli soldiers were wounded in South Lebanon Sunday when resistance forces with submachine guns opened fire on their patrol on the main coastal road south of Sidon, and threw a hand grenade and attacked an Israeli convoy near the Zaharani River.

Reuters quoted eyewitnesses as saying two Israeli soldiers were injured in the Sidon attack and Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv as saying the three others were wounded when unknown men threw a hand grenade and fired automatic weapons at a convoy near the Zaharani River.

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GCC oil ministers end meeting in Saudi Arabia

Gulf oil exports to continue without any price changes

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Despite the hazards of war, Gulf oil exports will have to continue flowing smoothly and competitively to world markets "without any price changes or any discounts because of high insurance premiums," the Bahrain Industry Minister said Monday.

Fresh from a brief conference of the Gulf oil ministers in Taif, Saudi Arabia, Mr. Youssef Ahmad Shirawi said that recurrent attacks on commercial shipping have made oil exports too costly and uncompetitive in view of dangers and insurance rates.

He said that the oil ministers of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — agreed to "replace all shipments whenever a tanker is hit... in order to avoid high insurance."

He obviously meant that in the event of an attack on a loaded oil tanker, the exporting country will replace the shipment free of charge.

Certain recommendations have been prepared by the ministers, who will have to refer to their respective heads of state for approval.

Mr. Shirawi said the recommendations call for ways to avoid high insurance rates — by using smaller tankers, for example, to avoid exposing large quantities of crude to attacks and high insurance surcharges.

Sources close to the meeting said in Taif the information ministers examined a number of options, including the feasibility of building new oil pipelines existing, storing oil in tankers and keeping them outside the danger zones, and others.

No allusion was made to the military option, which was tackled two weeks ago by a GCC committee of specialised planners. The committee met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and reportedly examined a plan to carve a sea corridor for oil tankers to sail close to the GCC countries' coastlines.

under an air umbrella and within the range of protective coast guns.

The committee also looked into proposals to provide naval escorts to Arab tankers.

The Taif meeting was chaired by the UAE Oil Minister Mana Saeed Al Oteiba, who had visited Saudi Arabia a week ahead of his counterparts to pave the way for the emergency conference.

The pattern of the ministers' meet was set when Mr. Oteiba held secret talks with the Saudi Defence Minister, Prince Sultan.

It was believed that the two men discussed the military option which, according to Arab diplomatic sources, would be kept as a last resort for the GCC countries in defence of their oil exports.

Pressures have been heavy on the GCC countries since Iraq and its Gulf war foe Iran reciprocated air raids on commercial shipping.

The Iraqis have been rocketing tankers and bulk carriers near Iran's Kharg Island within a so-called war zone, while Iran has been retaliating with air attacks on vessels in neutral Arab regions south of the exclusion zone.

Marine shipping sources said that, according to military com-

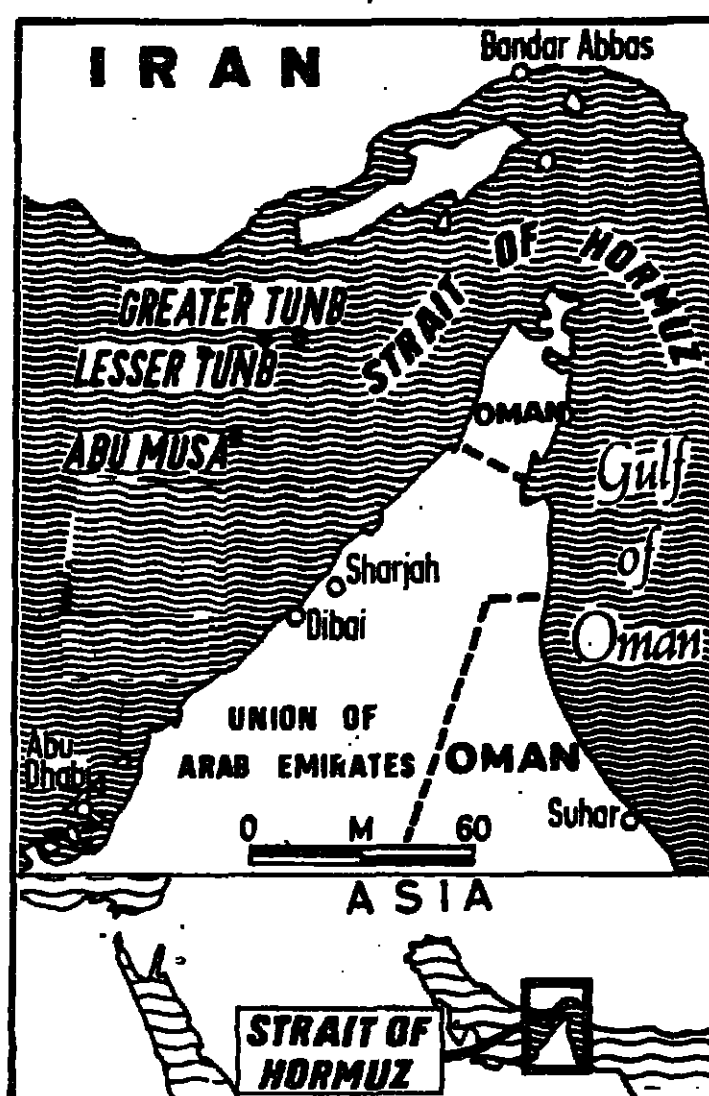
munique issued by Iraq and confirmed reports from Gulf Arab capitals, a total of 42 vessels sustained damage in the Gulf over the past four months.

Of these, 36 were reported hit by the Iraqis, four were confirmed by Arab capitals as raided by the Iranian, one was attacked by an unidentified warplane, and one was said to have hit a floating mine.

No estimates were immediately available to show the extent of harm the war has done to oil shipping in the Gulf. But shipping sources said that on average the rate of oil moving south through the Strait of Hormuz was about 20-40 per cent below that of last March.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein told reporters that his government will complain to the U.N. body about the attack on the 294,739-ton tanker Kazima by an unidentified plane while en route to Kuwait from the Hormuz.

He recalled that the U.N. Security Council Resolution 552 "condemned Iran for previous attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers" in neutral Gulf waters.



Gulf sailors fear for their jobs more than their lives

By Robert H. Reid
Associated Press

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Sailors who make the dangerous "rocket run" to Iran's northern ports say they take the risk because they fear the loss of their jobs more than their lives.

"Things back home are not very good jobwise," said one European sailor, who three times has been on ships attacked since the Iran-Iraq war began in September 1980.

"If I refuse to go, then I'm on the dole (unemployment) and then what?" said the sailor. Like most of his colleagues, he refused to be identified by name or vessel for fear of losing his job.

He said he had little choice but to hope for an assignment away from the Gulf or for a speedy end to the war. Other seamen in this quiet port at the south end of the Gulf shared his sentiment about making the "rocket-run," as the voyage by oil tankers and other cargo ships is known here.

"Most carry on and hope for the best," said Rev. Earnest Arnold, an Anglican priest and chaplain of the International Seafarers' Centre. "If they resign, they lose their jobs, and there's no work for them back home. If they pack it in, there's always someone else. Sri Lankans, Pakistanis, or Filipinos, who will take their place."

Not every sailor believes the risk of attack by Iraqis or Iranians is worth the extra money — sometimes as much as 200 per cent of base pay — which some companies offer to entice crews to make the voyage through the Strait of Hormuz and up the Gulf.

The Scottish chief engineer of the Iranian cargo ship Iran Islami resigned after the vessel was struck by an Iraqi missile March 1, according to Rev. Arnold.

"I'm going home," said Ivan Ulriksson of Troendalag, Norway, as he shot pool with two fellow Norwegian sailors from an oil and bulk carrier bound for an Iranian staging area on Siri Island.

Plane missed Kuwaiti tanker with 9 bombs before missile strike

BAHRAIN (R) — The aircraft that hit a Kuwaiti supertanker in the Gulf Sunday missed the vessel with nine bombs before striking it with a 25 centimetre missile, shipping sources said Monday.

They said the 163,448-ton Kazima, anchored off Bahrain Monday, would head for Kuwait for repairs to two tanks damaged in the attack, the most southerly so far on merchant shipping in the 44-month-old war between Iran and Iraq.

A reconnaissance aircraft flew over the tanker three times, effectively giving warning of the attack, the sources said. There were no injuries among the 27-man crew.

Officials from the Kuwaiti oil tanker company, owners of the vessel, examined the damage at Bahrain Monday morning before deciding the ship could steam to Kuwait.

The sources said the aircraft remained unidentified, but the style of the attack was similar to four earlier attacks blamed by Arab Gulf states on Iran. Iran has neither admitted nor denied joining Iraq in attacks on merchant

shipping in the waterway. Crews in ships hit by Iraqi missiles invariably report no sight of the aircraft, while the warplane involved in strikes put down to the Iranians are generally sighted and sometimes make several sweeps over their target.

But reports of previous supposed Iranian attacks have made no mention of the use of bombs.

Earlier attacks blamed on Iran were further north and closer to the Saudi coast, and the sources suggested last week's downing of at least one Iranian jet by the Saudi Air Force over the Gulf may have been a factor leading to a raid further south.

The attack, which took place almost 100 miles east of Qatar's northern tip, was the first confirmed strike on merchant shipping since the Turkish tanker Buyuk Hun was hit by an Iraqi missile on June 3.

Fire caused by the missile was brought quickly under control on the Kazima, which was carrying only ballast.

It brings to 11 the confirmed tanker strikes in the Gulf since mid-April.

Shamir says Egyptian military buildup is justified

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday that Egypt is a regional power and has the right to build up a strong army despite growing fears by Israeli military intelligence.

In an interview on Israel Television's Arabic service, Mr. Shamir said: "I don't think the growing power of Egypt is a danger to the existence of peace. Egypt is a big country and wants to have a serious status in the Middle East. I wouldn't see any danger in this at this stage."

In a radio interview Saturday, Mr. Shamir described reports of

military intelligence fears as "exaggerated."

However, Mr. Shamir's remarks appeared to contradict the tenor of a report last week by Military Intelligence Chief Maj.-Gen. Ehud Barak. At a news briefing, Gen. Barak said Egypt was building an army far larger than it needed to defend its legitimate interests.

Although Gen. Barak said he did not believe Egypt was contemplating war against Israel, he added that it was taking measures which could only be interpreted as preparation for the possibility of

war against Israel.

"It (Egypt) is taking into account the possibility that there will not always be peace... and could find itself in the circle of hostility."

"Egypt sees itself as a focus of regional power for 360 degrees around," Gen. Barak added. "In the view of military intelligence, if it was to see as its enemy only Libya, Chad and Sudan, it would not need such all encompassing power."

Libya and Sudan are Egypt's southern and western neighbours. Sudan is allied with Egypt and Libya is hostile to the government

of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Chad, which is situated 300 kilometres southeast of Egypt, is allied with Libya.

Gen. Barak suggested that the only possible reason for the size of the Egyptian military buildup could be the expectation of possible conflict with Israel, its eastern neighbour.

Gen. Barak said that a military infrastructure which Egypt was building in the Sinai peninsula "does not contravene the letter of the (Camp David) peace agreement but according to our understanding it contravenes its spirit."

Earlier reports said the infrastructure could accommodate six divisions although Egypt is only permitted to have one mechanised or infantry division on the Israeli side of the Suez Canal, according to the Camp David agreement.

Israel has often accused Egypt of trying to freeze the peace process with Israel in order to improve its relations with the rest of the Arab World. Mr. Shamir's remarks appeared to accept the Egyptian view that it cannot allow its regional interests in the Arab World and North Africa to suffer because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Egypt has often said that by extending its influence regionally it could serve as a mediator for further peace agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Israeli Foreign Ministry closes in pay dispute

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Foreign Ministry and all of Israel's embassies around the world closed down Monday as employees began a three-day strike demanding higher wages and pensions.

About 100 workers and diplomats demonstrated in front of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office for two and a half hours.

"Our embassies are on the front line" read one placard in red letters, referring to attacks on Israeli embassies and officials in other countries.

It was the first demonstration by Israeli diplomats over a wage dispute, said Shmuel Moyal, a staff diplomat and spokesman for the union.

Mr. Moyal said diplomats were

not adequately compensated for the risks they face. He mentioned the wounding last week in Cairo of an administrative attaché, Zvi Kedar, and the attempted assassination in June 1982 of Israel's ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov.

Mr. Moyal said he took home the equivalent of \$520 last month, but he added that a newly hired diplomat earns about half that sum.

He said the diplomats and ministry employees were demanding 70 to 80 per cent wage increases. This, Mr. Moyal said, would make their pay equal to that of Israel's secret service employees and other Defence Ministry intelligence personnel.

The protesters also demanded

wages and pensions for diplomat's wives.

Degana Lopez, wife of a veteran deputy mission diplomat in Asian countries, said she spent 11 years abroad entertaining, giving speeches and doing philanthropic work for no salary.

Diplomat's wives are barred from working abroad except for the embassies or consulates.

Monday's protest broke up after Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche briefly addressed the workers as they huddled around him on the sidewalk. But the ministry was shut down with staff absent from their desks and meetings.

"It is only a matter of time until we shall achieve what we are seeking," Mr. Kimche said.

Denktash to receive state welcome in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktash will receive a presidential welcome Tuesday at the start of his first visit to Ankara since the Turkish-Cypriot declaration of independence on Cyprus in November.

Turkey is the only country that recognises the self-proclaimed state and the gesture of according Denktash a state visit appears almost certain to diminish already bleak prospects for reconciliation on the divided island.

Turkish President Kenan

Evren, a 21-gun salute and a guard of honour will greet Mr. Denktash, who returns home on Thursday, as president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Government officials in Ankara say there is no special significance in the visit, which they call normal for countries with full relations.

But an exchange of ambassadors earlier this year, which Ankara also called normal, promoted angry outbursts from the widely-recognised Greek-Cypriot

government and condemnation by the United Nations Security Council.

Ankara has been unmoved by such protests and diplomats here say Mr. Denktash's visit underlines Turkey's pledge of full backing for Turkish Cypriots.

Turkish troops split Cyprus into Turkish and Greek sectors when they invaded the Mediterranean island in July 1974 after an Athens-inspired coup. Some 18,000 troops are still stationed in the Turkish sector.

Ankara is committed to seeking a bi-zonal federation on Cyprus through talks between the two communities. Officials say Gen. Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will discuss with Mr. Denktash ways of reviving inter-communal talks abandoned last year.

Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou has refused talks unless steps are taken to reverse Turkish-Cypriot independence, or at least halt moves to entrench it.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
18:00	Koran
18:30	Children Programme
19:00	Religious Programme
19:30	Islamic Programme
20:00	Cookery Programme
20:30	Religious Programme
21:00	Ramadan Puzzle
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	Religious Programme
22:30	Arabic Comedy
23:00	Programme Review
23:30	News in Arabic
24:00	Play Continued
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Walter Cronkite
21:00	Hart To Hart
21:30	News in English
22:00	Death of an Expert
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW	
07:30	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:00	Morning Show
11:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	News in Arabic
14:30	Science Fiction
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Top Twenty
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show
22:05	News Headlines
22:05	Evening Show
23:00	News Headlines
23:05	Evening Show
24:00	News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITION	
* Exhibition of paintings by various Jordanian artists at Alla Art Gallery.	
* Exhibition of paintings "Segments of Vision" by Ammar Khammash at Alla Art Gallery.	
FILM	
** "Petes Blanches" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre 44371	
American Centre Library 41520	
British Council 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre 37009	
Goethe Institute 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre 24040	
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	
Hayra Arts Centre 665105	
Hussein Youth City 667811	
Y.W.C.A. 662251	
Amman Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Central Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Mount Zah, Jabal Luvaidah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30126.	
Marjeh Museum (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 662420.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotaract Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 24540	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvaidah, 37440	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abil, 23541	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331	
St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:47	Fajr
06:48	Sunrise
11:26	Dhuhr
15:17	Asr
18:44	Maghreb
20:34	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (06) 53250, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
05:50	Cairo (MS)
06:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:30	Baghdad (JA)
06:35	Damascus (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Jeddah (RJ)
06:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:45	Dhahran (RJ)
06:45	Kuwait (RJ)
06:45	Moscow (SU)
06:45	London (RJ)
06:45	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
06:45	Athens (JA)
06:45	Larnaca (SR)
06:45	New York, Vienna (RJ)
06:45	Bucharest (RJ)
06:45	Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Rome, Damascus (A2)
06:45	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
06:45	Tripoli (RJ)
06:45	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
06:45	Athens (JA)
06:45	Cairo (MS)
06:45	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES:	
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Damascus (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (MS)
06:45	Baghdad (JA)
06:45	Bucharest (RJ)
06:45	Rome (RJ)
06:45	Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
06:45	Paris, London (RJ)
06:45	Vienna, New York (RJ)
06:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
06:45	Istanbul (RJ)
06:45	Rome (RJ)
06:45	Larnaca (RJ)
06:45	Moscow (SU)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Kuwait (RJ)
06:45	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:45	Doha (RJ)
06:45	Dhahran (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Baghdad (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (MS)
06:45	Bangkok (RJ)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:	
— Kota Wisata	
— Mugha	
— St. John	
— Uthok	
— Charming	
— El Vira	
Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local sell/hour rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	64.73/ 69.1
Dutch guilder	124.3/ 125
Egyptian pound	321.6/ 325
French franc	45.5/ 45.8
Iraqi dinar	366/ 370.6
Italian lire (for 100)	22.6/ 23.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	162.8/ 163.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1265/ 1270.6
Lebanese lira	62.3/ 63.2
Omani rial	1082.5/ 1087.5
Qatari riyal	102.9/ 103.2
Saudi riyal	107.1/ 107.3
Swedish crown	47/ 47.3
Swiss franc	167.8/ 168.8
Syrian lira	51.3/ 51.9
UAE dirham	102.3/ 102.8
U.K. sterling pound	524.7/ 527.8
U.S. dollar	376.5/ 378.5
W. German mark	139.9/ 140.7
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
The winds will be northwesterly moderate and the temperatures below normal. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Low/high temperature in deg. C	
Amman	24/ 28
Aqaba	26/ 30
Deserts	17/ 25
Jordan Valley	20/ 37
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 18 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193. 775111
First aid, fire, police	199
Blood bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	220033
Police rescue	193. 31111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	771125-6
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(06) 53333
HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	42441
J. Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	645645
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Muhsin Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Irbid, Al-Fahd	777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111
Army, Marka	91611
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf	22520
Dr. Daud Samhoury	776891
Mishra pharmacy	70910
Nairokh pharmacy	13672
Adnan pharmacy	39654
Ruwadhi pharmacy	23347
Jabal Al Hussein pharmacy	38410
Al Eija pharmacy	772061
Neil taxi	44660
Grand Palace taxi	667079
Medical City taxi	813813
Fasul taxi	22416
Rashed taxi	22023
Talal taxi	25051
IRBID	
Dr. Ibrahim Al Rabadi	774999
Ibn Sina pharmacy	2615
ZARQA:	
Dr. Dr. Yehya Al Tarifi	81520
Beal pharmacy	(—)
Omar pharmacy	(—)
GENERAL	
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in Jds per 100 kg	
Banana (large)	280/ 240
Banana (medium)	240/ 210
Banana (small)	210/ 180
Banana (very small)	180/ 150
Banana (extra small)	150/ 120
Banana (tiny)	120/ 100
Banana (micro)	100/ 80
Banana (mini)	80/ 60
Banana (nano)	60/ 50
Banana (pico)	50/ 40
Banana (femto)	40/ 30
Banana (atto)	30/ 20
Banana (zepto)	20/ 10
Banana (yotta)	10/ 5
Banana (xena)	5/ 2
Banana (zeta)	2/ 1
Banana (eta)	1/ 0
Banana (theta)	0/ 0
Banana (iota)	0/ 0
Banana (kappa)	0/ 0
Banana (lambda)	0/ 0
Banana (mu)	0/ 0
Banana (nu)	0/ 0
Banana (xi)	0/ 0
Banana (omicron)	0/ 0
Banana (pi)	0/ 0
Banana (rho)	0/ 0
Banana (sigma)	0/ 0
Banana (tau)	0/ 0
Banana (upsilon)	0/ 0
Banana (phi)	0/ 0
Banana (chi)	0/ 0
Banana (psi)	0/ 0
Banana (omega)	0/ 0

July 12/84

NEWS IN BRIEF

Co-op Bank opens branch in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The co-operative Bank has opened a branch in Irbid, and, apart from the normal banking services, it will provide services to co-operative members in the Irbid Governorate. This brings the number of the bank's branches to three, the other two being located in South Shuna and Deir Alla. The Co-operative Bank is a part of the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO).

Karak hospital to install care unit

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Government Hospital has begun the establishment of an intensive care unit in the hospital. Hospital director, Dr. Abdul Majeed Al Dmour, said that the unit will comprise four beds and cardiogram equipment. The unit will receive patients who have undergone operations as well as patients suffering from heart disease.

Military court sentences three

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court Monday announced sentences on three people for trafficking drugs and robbery. Hassan Mohammad Ramadan has been sentenced to 10 years in jail with hard labour and to a fine of JD 3,000 for handling and trafficking in heroin. Mohammad Maslamani received a life sentence with hard labour and a fine of JD 5,000 for a similar offence, while Shihadeh Ashish will be imprisoned for seven years for breaking into shops.

Madaba citizens to voice health needs

MADABA (Petra) — Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni will meet at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday people from the district of Madaba in an open dialogue on health needs in the area. The meeting, part of the Health Ministry policy, aimed at trying to find suitable solutions to health problems around the country as well as improving the efficiency in the health field.



Dr. Abdul Hafiz Momani with one of the young meningitis patients at the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid (Photo by Yousef Al 'Adan)

Meningitis, measles spreading in Irbid

IRBID (J.T.) — Meningitis has spread in the Irbid Governorate over the past three weeks, according to the director of the Princess Basma Hospital here, Abdul Hafiz Momani.

He said that cases of meningitis are still arriving at the hospital and most of the patients are children. The hospital has to date successfully treated seven children

and two more are still receiving treatment, Dr. Momani said.

He appealed to the authorities to launch a vaccination campaign against the disease and to offer protection to people, especially children.

The hospital has also recently received increased numbers of measles sufferers which also tends to affect children in general, Dr. Momani said.

He urged the public to seek medical help as soon as they detect the symptoms of any of these diseases among their children and to avoid the complications that might lead to death.

Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni paid a surprise visit to the hospital Sunday and inspected the services offered to the sick children.

He was also briefed by Dr. Momani on the hospital's needs and problems.

Local firm awarded rural water network contract

AMMAN (Petra) — A local firm will build a water network to ensure the regular supply of water to 31 villages in Jordan, according to an agreement signed with the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Monday.

The project, which will take 430 days to complete, will cost JD 783,000 and will be financed by a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The agreement for the project, called the Birein-Shafa Badran project, was signed by WAJ Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani and the general manager of the local firm, Mr. Jamal Naffaa.

The council also reviewed the reports said that these services face a financial crisis at the beginning of every year which threaten the continuation of them in addition to the fact that UNRWA no longer offer services worth mentioning at the secondary level and has put the burdens of this onto host countries.

The council also reviewed the vocational and technical edu-

Arab League council hits at UNRWA education services

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab League education council has severely criticised the services offered by United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) schools for Palestinians.

They accused UNRWA of continuing in its policy of not purchasing some course books, contrary to the specifications of the host country and the interest of the students. Furthermore, the UNRWA schools are lacking in cultural and sporting activities, and the classes are overcrowded, it said.

These criticisms were raised at the meetings of the Arab League's Council of Educational Affairs for Palestinians which was attended by the assistant under-secretary at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, Mr. Tayseer Nabulsi, together with the Occupied Territories Affairs councillor at the Ministry of Education, Mr. Bader Samreen, who represented Jordan at the meeting.

The meeting was also attended by delegations from Syria, Palestine, the General Secretariat of the Arab League and the Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (AESCO).

During the meeting, the council reviewed reports concerning educational services provided by UNRWA for Palestinians.

The reports said that these services face a financial crisis at the beginning of every year which threaten the continuation of them in addition to the fact that UNRWA no longer offer services worth mentioning at the secondary level and has put the burdens of this onto host countries.

The council also reviewed the vocational and technical edu-

cation at the UNRWA centres, as these centres can take only 20 per cent of qualified applicants, the attendants said.

In light of these points, the council recommended that the authorities in the host countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) hold the necessary contacts to try to resolve these problems, and exert pressure to raise the standard of the general and vocational education in UNRWA schools.

The council also recommended that host authorities work with the UNRWA to increase the number of grants to the children of refugees.

There was also a discussion concerning education in occupied Palestine which is facing many problems because of Israeli occupation practices against educational institutions, teachers and students. These practices include arrests and expulsions in addition to the banning of some course books.

In light of the importance of

handling these problems, the council recommended that AESCO should discuss this matter with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Jordan was requested to shoulder responsibility for vocational and agricultural training by the PLO to support steadfastness in the occupied territories.

During the meeting, which was concluded in Damascus Sunday, the council reviewed a study prepared by the Jordanian delegation on the violations committed by the Zionist occupation authorities against education over the past three years, which aims at changing the syllabus.

The Israelis, it said, also censor parts of educational material, directly interfere in the affairs of educational institutions, especially universities, ban the handling and publishing of books, close down schools, colleges and universities, terrorise students and teachers among other repressive actions that cause much harm to the education of Arab students in the occupied territories.

The council recommended that this subject should be brought up before various international assemblies as a way to help ending these violations.

Cereals talks to discuss food security

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first Arab conference on the cereal industry will open here on July 16 under royal patronage under the title: "The Role of Cereals in Achieving Arab Food Security", according to a story published Monday in the local Arab daily newspaper Sawt Al Shaab.

The four-day conference, which will be organised by the Ministry of Supply in co-operation with the Arab Union for Foodstuff Industries, is aimed at increasing

Arab production of cereals through defined projects, developing the cereals industry in the Arab World, and developing Arab technology to increase yield.

It is also aimed at arriving at a unified Arab policy on the importation of cereals from abroad, ensuring that adequate storage facilities exist in the Arab World for strategic reasons, and defining a unified Arab stand towards international cereal agreements.

The conference programme in-

cludes three specialised seminars on the present situation regarding cereal production in the world and Arab World, the future of cereal processing technology in the world and the region, and the future of both world markets.

Among the working papers and studies to be discussed during the conference will be the present world production, future consumption trends of cereals, Arab production and consumption of cereals until the year 2,000, the cereal industry in the Arab World, world prices of cereals and their future trends as well as Arab experiments in the field of cereal production, processing and marketing.

Awqaf ministry official oversees Hajj housing

AMMAN (Petra) — Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi returned to Amman Monday at the end of a nine-day visit to Saudi Arabia where he discussed arrangements for Muslims who will perform their pilgrimage to Mecca this summer.

In a statement upon returning to Amman, Dr. Abbadi said that agreement was reached with the Saudi authorities on all measures for decently housing the pilgrims, especially in Mecca where religious ceremonies are held during the pilgrimage.

He said he had inspected the

buildings which are to accommodate the 15,000 pilgrims and these, he said, are located only 1,500 metres from the Al Haram Al Sharif.

In the coming few days, the Ministry of Awqaf will begin registration of Muslims wishing to perform this year's pilgrimage to Mecca and other holy places in Saudi Arabia, he said.

Those wishing to perform the pilgrimage will be provided with transport and lodging in accordance with an agreement to be drawn in advance and in implementation of the ministry regulations, Dr. Abbadi added.

'Obeidat receives cables marking Arab Revolt Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Ahmad 'Obeidat has received cables of congratulations on the occasion of Great Arab Revolt and Army Day.

The cables were sent to Mr. 'Obeidat by a number of Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament deputies, directors of public institutions and departments, governors, provincial governors and

heads of municipal and village councils, Muslim scholars and Christian clergymen as well as tribal chieftains and notables.

In their cables, the senders expressed their pride and appreciation in the role played by the Jordanian Armed Forces in defending the national soil of Jordan and in protecting the homeland and citizens under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

Arar chairs meeting on public safety

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Committee for Public Safety is due to hold a meeting at the Ministry of Interior Wednesday to discuss a number of affairs pertaining to general health and public safety.

The meeting, to be held under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar, will be attended by committee members who represent different departments and the public sector.

Among the subjects for discussion are general health conditions, safety on the roads, civil defence and public safety conditions in factories and at places of work.

Health course seeks to boost efficiency

IRBID (Petra) — A refresher course for 100 health supervisors from the Health Ministry, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and municipalities in the Irbid Governorate opened at Yarmouk University Monday.

Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni delivered a speech at the opening session in which he stressed his ministry's keenness to raise the efficiency and skill of health supervisors.

The Health Ministry will hold further courses and seminars to achieve this goal, he said.

Participants in the course will hear lectures on the duties and tasks of health supervisors, ways of stopping the spread of contagious diseases, control of sewage affairs, vaccination against diseases and ways of preserving food supplies.

ANSALDO SOCIETA GENERALE
ELETTROMECCANICA S.P.A.
JORDAN BRANCH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

	JD	FILS	JD	FILS
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash in hand	4078	616		
Cash at Grindlays Bank (Note 4)	9798	701		
Deposits (Note 3)		1015	000	
Jordan Electricity Authority	785700	269		
Ansald Iraq	11862	915		
Accounts receivable	1741	200	814198	701
LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accrued audit fees			600	000
NET CURRENT ASSETS			813596	701
FIXED ASSETS				
Furniture			200	000
			813796	701
REPRESENTED BY:				
HEAD OFFICE FUND				
Registered Capital in Jordan			10000	000
Ansald Genoa - Italy	2575418	005		
Less: accumulated losses (Note 5)	1771621	304	803796	701
			813796	701

The attached Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these statements

RESIDENT SITE MANAGER

BAWAB & CO.
Amman

Amman, 17th April, 1984

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of ROM-ELECTRO FOREIGN TRADE CO. — Amman Branch (Foreign Limited Co) as at 31st December, 1983, and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the Company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of ROM-ELECTRO FOREIGN TRADE CO. — Amman Branch as at 31st December, 1983.

Body and Beauty Centre
SHMEISANI

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'666995'

SECRETARY WANTED

An American Company requires the services of a first class secretary as from August 1st. The successful applicant must have an excellent command of English and be capable of working on her own initiative. The position offers an attractive salary.

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SUPER DELUXE FLOOR FOR RENT

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Renault 9 GTL: 5-speed, central lock
Renault 9 GTS: (+A/C): 5-speed, central lock, electric windows.
Renault 9 TSE (+A/C): 5-speed, central lock, electric windows, adjustable halogen head lamps
Renault 9 Automatic (+A/C)

Whichever version you choose, the fuel economy and the sparkling performance all add up to the enjoyment of driving.

PRICE LIST* FOR RENAULT MODELS (DUTY-FREE)

MODEL	PRICE (JD)
R5 GTL (5 doors)	1825
R5 Automatic	2050
R5 Alpine Turbo	2700
R9 GTL	2040
R9 GTS (+A/C)	2350
R9 TSE (+A/C)	2450
R9 Automatic (+A/C)	2480
R11 Automatic	2350
R11 TXE (+A/C)	2625
R18 GTX (type 2) salon (+A/C)	2850
R18 GTX (type 2) station wagon (+A/C)	3140
R18 Turbo	3000
Fuego GTX	3350

All cars are equipped with FM/AM radio-cassette.

Al-Tewfik Automobile & Equipment Co.

Amman-Mahata Road — Tel. 56273/4, 51591, 58247

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Jordan Times

Published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian Government is closed.

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Teletype: JORDTIMES Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian Government is closed. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

What the U.N. does well

THE VISIT here this week of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar coincided with the acceptance by both Iran and Iraq of Mr. De Cuellar's call for those two countries to stop bombing each other's civilian towns. The timing and juxtaposition of the two events is telling.

Mr. De Cuellar is making a tour of the Middle Eastern states most directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the assumption that the United Nations may one day be able to play a direct role in fostering a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We hope so, but we prefer not to join the chorus of those throughout the Middle East who either plead meekly for the U.N. to save the day, or scold it for not doing so.

The United Nations is an easy target for our frustrations, but it is also an inappropriate one. The concepts of international law and the consensus of the community of nations which the United Nations embodies are lovely, but largely hollow, ones that are ignored by the strong and revered by the weak. For the Arab states to go running to the United Nations complaining every time one of our regional enemies takes a swipe at us may be good form, but it holds out little practical hope for progress towards a more orderly world.

We should continue to use the United Nations as a forum for discussion and public education, but not with the expectation that the United Nations will fight our battles for us. The success of Mr. De Cuellar in having Iran and Iraq agree to stop shelling cities is a good example of what the U.N. can best do. In a situation where two protagonists see it as in their mutual interest to compromise and agree, the U.N. can step forward as the truly impartial mediator that is untainted by identification with any superpower or local power.

Mr. De Cuellar has done a good deed, and both he and the United Nations stand enhanced because of it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Glory of the past

THE JORDANIAN people Sunday celebrated the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day which evokes memories of the past glory of the Arab Nation. The Great Arab Revolt served as a beacon to succeeding generations who have continued the struggle for liberation, and whose leaders endeavoured and still are endeavouring to fulfil the revolt's aspirations and objectives. Al Hussein Ibn Ali, the Sharif of Mecca who led the revolt against the Turks, rose at the head of his people to bring about freedom and unity among the Arabs. He and his followers and his sons after him offered sacrifices so that the following generations could live in dignity and peace.

At present, however, the Arab Nation seems divided and other nations have ambitions in our countries. The Arab states have plentiful resources and vast power which should be employed to defend the Arab Nation as a whole. The leader of the Great Arab Revolt built a nucleus of the Arab army with which he sought to free his nation and unite its people. This army, together with the armies of the other Arab states, can achieve freedom and unity if the leaders are united and if they have a common goal they seek to achieve.

Al Dustour: Success for Perez de Cuellar

THE RESPONSE of Iran and Iraq to a call by the U.N. secretary-general to stop shelling civilian areas is to be considered as a very positive development following four years of fighting. It is a constructive step which could lead to the establishment of peace. Tehran's acceptance of the secretary-general's call represents a development in Iran's position, especially as it had turned down all previous bids. We express our satisfaction in this step which represents a success for the U.N. and its Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who has been calling for an end to the war and the opening of peace negotiations.

We hope the U.N. will follow up this trend and take other constructive steps in this direction. The U.N. will send observers to supervise the agreement and to ensure that both Iraq and Iran abide by their pledge not to shell civilians and perhaps these observers can play another role by extending their mission to supervise a ceasefire along the front. The U.N. could, for instance, suggest a ceasefire agreement for a limited period of time during which both protagonists could re-consider their positions and study peace initiatives. We pay tribute to the efforts of the U.N. secretary-general and we call on him to intensify efforts to bring lasting peace to the Gulf.

Sawt Al Shaab: Looking to the U.N.

U.N. SECRETARY-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit to the Middle East comes at a time when tension is escalating in the region. We hope he will contribute towards defusing this tension and solving the Middle East issue. In the past few years, the U.N. has not achieved progress in this area and this has adversely affected the U.N.'s image before the world. Mr. Perez de Cuellar's tour comes at a time when the tension is escalating in the Lebanese crisis, the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. These problems have not been solved by the United Nations in the past mainly because the U.N. lacks the power to implement its own resolutions.

Now, however, Mr. Perez de Cuellar is bent on holding an international conference on the Middle East and he is bound to discuss this subject with the leaders of the countries he is visiting. His call for the conference has been welcomed by the Arab states, Europe, Asia and Africa but has been opposed by the U.S. and Israel which refuses to resort to the U.N. for solutions to world problems. The U.S. has been continuously obstructing U.N. peace efforts and in the past years has helped to freeze the U.N. role in the region by trying to be the sole arbitrator in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Now that the U.S. has failed in its attempts, everyone is looking to the U.N. for more meaningful endeavours for peace.

Why does Israel fear the progressive list?

By Rami G. Khouri

I have tried to follow the Israeli election campaign closely, in the hope of finding signs of new and more reasonable signs of Israeli-Palestinian co-existence among the 27 parties contesting the July 23 parliamentary elections.

There are several noteworthy new tendencies in Israel which the Arab World should note and analyse carefully. Many Israelis say their country is on the verge of a major emotional and political upheaval, brought on by the devastating lessons of the war in Lebanon. I am not very convinced of these stories and claims. It is probably a basic fact of human psychology that when the real world does not please, one escapes the unpleasantness by making believe either that the reality is not real, or that it is on the verge of going away. I suspect this is what we are witnessing in some parts of Israeli political society. Those liberal Israelis who have been offended by the war in Lebanon, but have not been able to muster the political strength to change its course, are claiming that a powerful current of change is building up inside Israel. This change is based on the realisation by Israelis that war can never resolve political issues, that Israeli military power — however dominant — can never resolve the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. Is this fact, or fancy?

There are other trends worth noting. One is the political position of the Oriental Jews who voted so heavily for the Begin-led, Hirtut-dominated Likud coalition that has been in power since the late 1970s. The Oriental Jews have been the worst hit by Israel's economic problems. Given their personal attraction to Mr. Begin himself, will they still support the Likud coalition in his absence?

Has the tripartite Labour Party leadership of Peres-Navon-Rabin given it an almost insurmountable lead against the Likud? Will Ezer Weizman's new party win any seats in parliament? Will the dissatisfaction with the Likud's foreign and economic policies strengthen the position of small liberal parties such as Shinui?

There are many factors to consider when trying to assess the political mood within Israel. But none, in my view, is more fascinating than the current drama around the formation of a joint Arab-Jewish electoral list to contest the July elections. If you have not followed the matter closely, here are the salient details:

A group of Palestinians (Israeli Arabs, if you like) and Israelis has formed a joint electoral list called "the Progressive List for Peace." It includes several Israeli figures such as former parliamentarian Uri Avnery and former Israeli

army general Matti Peled, and is headed by Haifa lawyer Mohammad Mu'ari, who has been active in Palestinian nationalist movements within Israel for many years. The group is dedicated to Arab-Israeli co-existence, based on a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and an Israeli state within its pre-June 1967 border.

You would think that such an expression of Palestinian-Israeli will to work jointly for a political resolution of the problem would elicit a positive response. But the Israeli government's reaction has been disappointing.

It has viewed the electoral list with great suspicion. Last week, several Israeli government bodies and senior officials recommended banning the new list, on the grounds that it is a dangerous organisation that threatens the security of the state. The government can ban the body on the basis of state's emergency defence regulations of 1945. Favouring the banning were the General Security Service, the Prime Minister's advisor on Arab affairs, Benjamin Gur-Arye, and Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman. Defence Minister Moshe

Arens has been studying the case before making his decision, and at the end of last week he held a meeting with ten members of the Arab-Jewish joint list. He is expected to issue a verdict soon, but may decide instead to refer the matter to the cabinet.

It is all rather extraordinary. Here we have, for the first time in my memory, a joint Palestinian-Israeli political grouping that has been formed with the single aim of fostering a negotiated peace based on two statehood for Israelis and Palestinians. Israeli governments in the past have always opposed and worked against the establishment of independent Arab political parties in Israel that could, in theory, win up to 12 seats in the Israeli parliament if they attracted the full Arab vote. Such a political force would be able to make or break Israeli coalitions. The Israeli political establishment has always tried to siphon off some Arab leaders into the mainstream Israeli parties, while banning more radical and nationalistic Palestinian parties that tried to establish themselves. The result has been the total lack of an effective Arab political voice within the Israeli political system. A few Arabs joined Mapam or Lab-

our, while most voted for the Israeli Communist Party, Rakah, which is tangential to the Israeli political power structure.

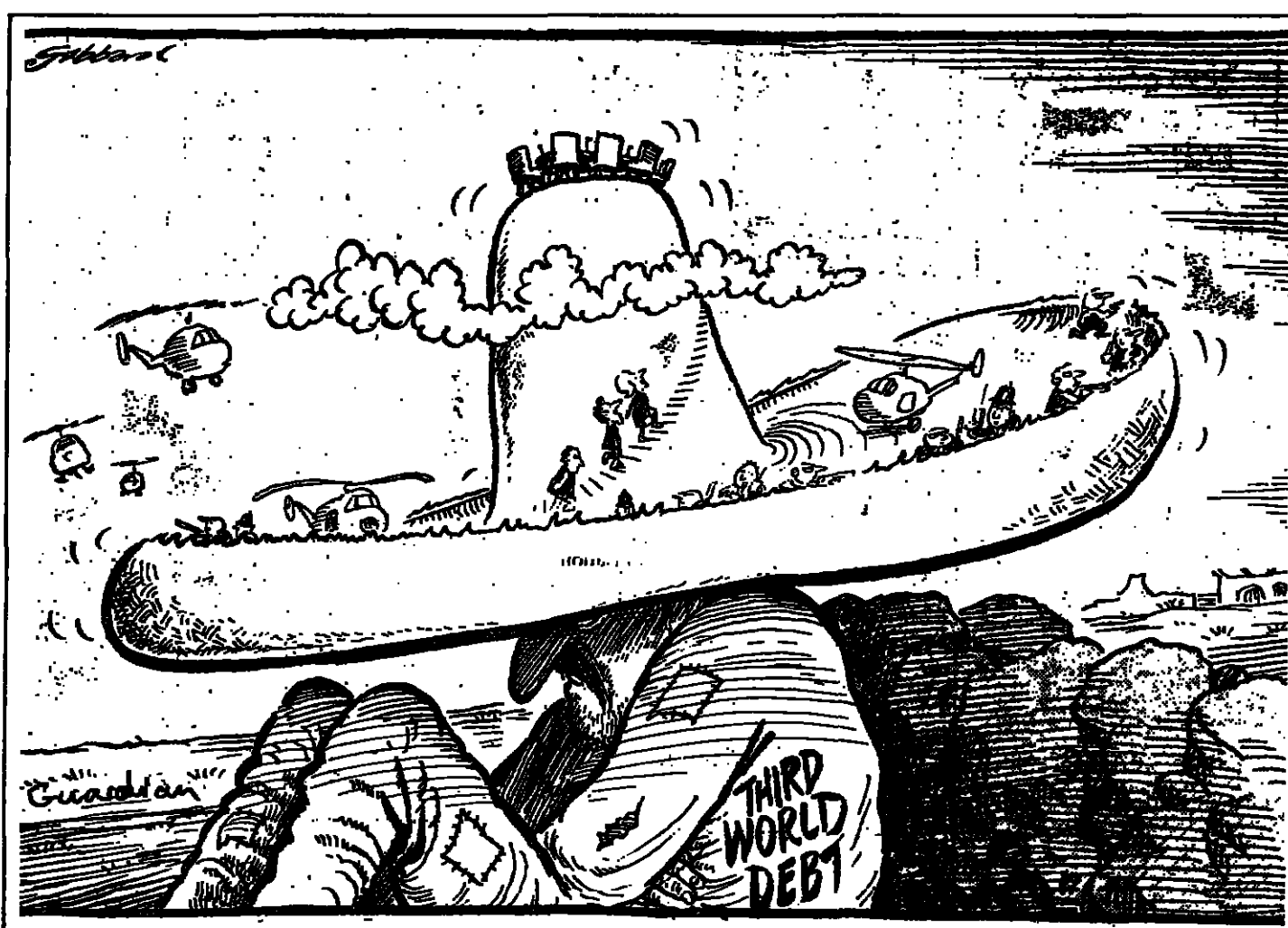
The Israelis who oppose the Arab-Jewish Progressive List for Peace claim that because its Arab members recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, they are a threat to the security of Israel and should not be allowed to contest the general election. Others claim the Jewish members of the list have been included simply to provide political cover for the pro-PLO Arabs who are trying to sneak into the Israeli political establishment.

The Progressive List members reply that past Israeli defence ministers, including Ariel Sharon and Ezer Weizman, have rejected the suggestion that it is illegal to talk to the PLO or Yasser Arafat. They also note that the Israeli supreme court has upheld the attorney-general's decision in the case of Uri Avnery's meeting with Yasser Arafat in Beirut in 1982, ruling that it is not illegal for Israeli citizens to meet with PLO officials unless it could be proved that there was an intent to harm the security of the state of Israel.

I am stunned that the Israeli establishment should react so harshly in the face of Pal-

estianians and Israelis waving the flag of peace, preaching the gospel of co-existence, and daring to see a path towards reconciliation. Perhaps I am naive. Perhaps the people in the joint list are naive. But the impulsive Israeli reflex to wish to stamp out this endeavour is very sad. Why does the Israeli establishment refuse to see the trend of reason that is trying to make itself heard and felt within Israel?

Whatever happens to the Progressive List, the trend of Palestinians and Israelis in Israel working together to satisfy both of their national aspirations should continue. Whether the Arabs in Israel decide to go off on their own in a separate electoral list, as has been done for the first time this year, or continue to work jointly with like-minded Israelis, the point has been made. Arabs in Israel are seeking to forge for themselves a more important place within the Israeli political establishment, with the aim of fostering both Palestinian national aspirations and co-existence with Israel. If the Israelis consider this to be detrimental to their security, then there really is no hope at all, and we can only look forward to perpetual conflict. But I refuse to believe it. The Israeli elections should give us a clue about what the Israeli people really think about all this.



Summit has no surprises but nods to Moscow, Third World

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — As forecast by Western leaders, their annual summit produced no surprises but it sent a strikingly conciliatory message to Moscow and offered a helping hand to some of the debt-plagued Third World.

Both moves were underscored by government spokesmen as proof of the value and authority of the summits, often assailed by critics as "razzamalaz" media events unsuited for real decision-making. This was the 10th summit since the series started in 1975.

For the fourth time, President Ronald Reagan came under pressure to cut U.S. interest rates and a budget deficit that most Europeans blame for spin-off effects on their own economies. But it was mostly a calm summit, with no really big rows, officials insisted.

"Everyone was acutely aware that President Reagan faces re-election in November," a senior European diplomat said as the summit ended last night. "Nobody wanted to rock the boat too violently."

The leaders of the seven major Western industrialised nations said the main battle was still against inflation. There was no alternative but to cut government spending and to follow "prudent monetary and budgetary policies," they said.

The three-day meeting confirmed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's assurance there would be no "magical solutions."

The summit's message after about 16 hours of talks, a British official said, "is still the same economically, 'steady as we go'."

In a 12-page declaration, the U.S., British, Canadian, French,

West German, Italian and Japanese leaders claimed that tough economic policies were helping recovery from world recession. But they warned that "high interest rates, and failure to reduce inflation further and damp down inflationary expectations, could put recovery at risk." Mr. Reagan challenged European assertions that the U.S. deficit and interest rates were directly linked.

In what was widely seen as a significant and timely gesture towards the Soviet Union, the Western leaders offered "extended political dialogue and long-term cooperation" and called on Moscow to return to arms negotiations it broke off last year. A few weeks before French President Francois Mitterrand and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe are due to go to Moscow, the summiteers stressed that "each of us will pursue all useful opportunities for dialogue."

But officials said the summit saw no glimmer of hope that Moscow would move before the U.S. presidential election and that no western concessions were even considered.

"Maybe they're not listening," Mrs. Thatcher said of Moscow's ageing politburo. A top British official called Soviet policy "sterile, passive, inert and conservative," and other diplomats said any olive branch to the Kremlin this year was largely pro forma.

"Maybe the silence is because they don't know what to say right now," Mr. Reagan commented as he left London last Sunday.

For the second time in two years, the six North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) leaders at the summit got Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to underwrite their main foreign pol-

icy statement, an achievement described by allied diplomats as highly welcome.

They said Mr. Nakasone had shown more readiness to join broader western initiatives than any previous Japanese prime minister and the West would continue to work on involving Tokyo still more in international affairs.

For the embattled Third World, the summit's message was slightly more hopeful than at any time since "Reaganomics" decreed self-help rather than huge injections of foreign aid as the best way to combat poverty and under-development.

The summit held out no prospect of big aid flows, but it pledged a friendlier approach to those ready to tighten their own belts.

Countries like Mexico, which has accepted an austerity programme, will get longer-term rescheduling for debt re-payments, perhaps up to five or 10 years, the summit decided.

While this showed a marked shift in U.S. attitudes, it did not satisfy President Mitterrand, a strong advocate of Third World concerns.

Most observers saw it as a step forward, although some said it was "like a good housekeeping seal of approval" in so far as the new police would mainly benefit countries willing to accept austerity.

Other critics said the summit ignored Latin American demands for an entirely new "global approach" to Third World debts, now totalling about \$700 billion and rising by about four billion whenever western interest rates go up one per cent.

Basically, the summit said it would continue to deal with indebtedness on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher failed to gain endorsement of headline proposals that would have opened up Third World resources to greater Western penetration and put the summit on record in quelling the size of Western welfare and social security programmes.

The summit called for the creation of new jobs but offered no formulas on unemployment. It pressed for lower trade barriers but failed to agree when to start new global talks on tariff cuts.

Nor did it even refer, as previous summits have done, to the renewal of a "North-South" dialogue on third world problems, or to the global monetary conference long urged by Mr. Mitterrand.

On the four-year Gulf war, the summit called for an end to fighting but offered no direct involvement and said western oil supplies were relatively secure.

A senior official said the world was "miles away" from a shortage of oil and that Western military intervention to safeguard oil lanes, was "a last resort in far-fetched circumstances."

The seven leaders all said they had won some points while perhaps yielding on others.

Mr. Mitterrand, who hinted after one furious debate last year that he might stay away in future, said this time the talking was "back on the right track," and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan summed up the general view: "We got most of what we wanted," he said.

A few weeks before French President Francois Mitterrand and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe are due to go to Moscow, the summiteers stressed that "each of us will pursue all useful opportunities for dialogue."

Madagascar tilts slightly towards Western system

By Robert Weller
Associated Press

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — After a bitter paring with the West and a decade of dogmatic Socialism, President Didier Ratsiraka is returning rapidly to free enterprise and warmer relations with France and the United States.

But Mr. Ratsiraka staunchly defends his Socialist experiment, saying Capitalism wasn't working and never will provide all the answers for this Indian Ocean island of 10 million.

"This is a kind of dogma — that only Capitalism works. It wasn't working here," Mr. Ratsiraka told the Associated Press in an interview. "That is why I tried something else."

He chose to withdraw from the French franc zone, close French and U.S. installations, rapidly expand government services, begin expensive and ambitious industrial projects, and open links with the Communist world.

Representatives of international lending agencies and Western diplomats say these actions resulted in Madagascar's per capita income falling each year for the last decade to about \$300 and the accumulation of a foreign debt of \$1.5 billion over the past year or so, Mr. Ratsiraka has been experimenting again — this time with free enterprise.

While retaining Madagascar's fiercely independent stance as a non-aligned nation, the president has sharply reduced government spending, ended the government monopoly on rice production and distribution. He also has accepted painful austerity measures, including currency devaluations.

"Now we will see if it works," said the 47-year-old French-trained former naval officer.

He makes clear Socialism remains dear to his heart.

Mr. Ratsiraka said Western economists do not understand what shortages were. Common in Madagascar also under the Capitalist system, including periodic deficits of the staple food, rice.

But more important, he added, private traders were short-changing peasants for their rice, charging them up to 200-per cent interest on loans for consumer goods and making rice too expensive in the cities.

"Even if I am not a Socialist, but a man keen on justice, I thought this was not good. This is exploitation," the president said.

He conceded that price ceilings on rice resulted in many farmers growing just enough rice to feed themselves or barter for necessary goods. And he did not dispute that his economy is in trouble, though he said it compares favourably with most countries on the African mainland.

Until the Paris Club of Government Lenders rescheduled the country's debt payments in March, they would have totaled 65 per cent of annual exports. Now the debt service is 40 per cent.

The country is so broke that Air Madagascar's Boeing 747, its only long-haul airliner, was in danger of being repossessed.

Western diplomats say, however, that the island doesn't suffer the famines prevalent on the mainland.

It's hard to say how much of Mr. Ratsiraka's turn from the West was from lingering resentment of France's brutal and late colonialism of a functioning, unified nation. To emphasise Madagascar's recognised sovereignty before French rule, Mr. Ratsiraka shows off a painting of Queen Victoria greeting Malagasy envoys.

The United States first had contact with Madagascar more than 100 years ago. France took the island when Britain relinquished any claims to it in the late 19th century. Up to 90,000 Malagasy, as the islanders are called, were killed when France brought in African troops to quell a nationalist uprising in 1947.

"We suffered much. I suffered very much. My father was almost killed in 1947. I wanted to get rid of this. I wanted to get our freedom, our liberty and our independence," he said. Even after independence in 1960, France dominated and drained the country's economy, he said.

So Mr. Ratsiraka adopted a Charles De Gaulle-like "all points" foreign policy, opening relations with the Soviet Union and China.

But in the last three years, France has provided half of Madagascar's foreign aid and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has included the nation in a special \$500-million aid programme for nations opening their economies to free enterprise.

Western diplomats say Mr. Ratsiraka has learned to expect little outright aid from the Soviets.

Again, he rejected the Western analysis, saying he has gotten generous loans and good deals on military hardware from Moscow.

"Perhaps I don't get as much as I want because I am not Marxist enough and Communist enough to have their confidence," Mr. Ratsiraka said. "You know my situation is very hard because the Western countries think I am too Marxist."

The Western diplomats, initially suspicious of Mr. Ratsiraka's Communist ties, now accept the sincerity of his non-alignment and are pleased he has denied all superpowers the use of the magnificent French-built port of Diego-Suarez on the island's northern tip.

Mr. Ratsiraka began influencing the country's foreign policy in 1976 as foreign minister and was picked to rule by a military coup after the leader of a 1975 coup was assassinated. He was overwhelmingly elected president and his Socialist charter approved in December 1976. He was re-elected with 80-per cent support in November 1982 for another seven-year term.

Stressing his frugal lifestyle, Mr. Ratsiraka said: "I am a poor chief of state, perhaps the poorest in the world. My official car is 20 years old, and if (the late Soviet President) Brezhnev didn't give me a YAK-40 I would still be flying around in a DC-3. I only make \$1,000 a month. I own nothing, not even a house."

Space programmes should surpass technological accomplishments to being of welfare to mankind

Colonisation of space in the distant future is something scientists can speculate about and science fiction writers can imagine. But for all our probing of the universe, we have yet to find any place as habitable as this planet.

The commercial use of space is dominated by communications satellites, which account for about 90 per cent of the commercial benefits of space. Since Telstar, the first commercial communications satellite, started beaming signals in 1962, there has been an explosive growth in this industry. In 1965 less than 100 trans-Atlantic satellite telephone circuits were in use; in 1980 there were 20,000 connecting all parts of the globe. The number of circuits is expected to double by 1984, and to reach 130,000 by 1993. This tremendous growth has been fueled by an equally phenomenal fall in the price. Leasing a standard telephone circuit

for a year cost \$32,000 in 1969, but only \$4,680 now. Worldwide, satellite communications represent nearly a \$2-thousand-million-a-year business, a figure that is expected to reach \$10 thousand million a year by the end of the decade.

These satellites have created for the first time in history a genuinely global communications network. At the core of this new planet-spanning communications system are the 15 satellites owned and operated by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT). Founded in 1964, INTELSAT now has 106 member nations. It is an outgrowth of COMSAT, the U.S. domestic satellite corporation. Created by treaties between countries but operated like a profit-making commercial enterprise, INTELSAT is the most successful cooperative international space venture.

While these satellites allow bus-

iness in developed countries to lower the cost of telephone service, they offer developing countries a chance to fashion communication links where none existed before. Only the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada had domestic satellite systems in 1975; by 1980 there were 15 domestic satellite systems in the Third World. Their greater relative importance is dramatically reflected in the fact that Third World countries contain only seven per cent of the telephones in the world but account for 38 per cent of the satellite communications traffic. Developing countries are, in essence, able to skip the costly stage of building long-distance telephone lines.

Communications satellites are becoming larger, more complex and more expensive while receiving stations on Earth become smaller, cheaper and more mobile. The first experimental communications satellite, ECHO 1,

was nothing but an inflated metal foil balloon that bounced radio waves back to earth. In contrast, the new INTELSAT VI will be a telephone exchange in space, as tall as four-story house and capable of simultaneously receiving, processing and routing 37,000 telephone conversations. The resulting opportunity to miniaturise earthside receivers has contributed to a rapid proliferation of dish antennas. In the United States the number of receiving stations — typically owned by a business or government agency with high-volume telephone use — has jumped enormously in the last three years.

Another information service of growing economic importance — navigation satellites — is owned and operated by the military but used by thousands of civilians. The U.S. Navy's Transit satellite system, operational since 1963, provides signals that when processed by small computers reveal a ship's location to within 50 metres. Receivers, costing about \$20,000 each, are used by an estimated 6000 ships. An even more advanced network of 18 NAVSTAR satellites will, when fully operational in 1988, provide moving aircraft with highly accurate locational fixes.

Satellites also transmit television signals, and this may be the use that has had the most immediate impact on the greatest number of people to date. News broadcasting has been the most dramatically affected. Appropriately, the first event watched live by people worldwide was the landing of the men on the moon, images of which were beamed from U.S. satellites. Live television broadcasts of sports events like the World Cup matches and the Olympics are seen by as many as two thousand million people. Satellite TV broadcasts are bringing cultural interactions that for the first time begin to match the scale of the world's economic and political interdependencies.

No predictions

No one looking at space a quarter century ago foresaw all the ways in which space systems have altered human life, and no one today is likely to predict all the uses to which satellites will be put over the next 50 to 100 years. Yet enough is known about the potential of space and the needs of Earth that some ideas — large-scale space colonies, solar power satellites and asteroid mining — can be eliminated as practical and desirable goals. A modest industry producing certain high-quality products is possible within this time horizon, but is unlikely to surpass the economic contribution of communications satellites. The longer term prospects for human ventures in space are, of course, not knowable. But large-scale space industrialisation is not a viable solution to the pressing population, energy or resource problems of the Earth.

The success of the satellite communications industry has spawned a great deal of speculation about the possibility of building industries in space. Experiments aboard the U.S. Skylab in 1974 revealed that the weightless, airless conditions of space enabled the production of certain goods that are impossible to manufacture on Earth. Without gravity, crystals form much more reg-

ularly, permitting the creation of glasses and electrical devices that have vastly higher performance than any others. And the products can be formed without containers, eliminating impurities that are the major limit to the performance of certain optical and metallurgical products on Earth.

Divided opinion

Expert opinion about the prospects for space manufacturing is sharply divided, reflecting the limited number of experiments that have been performed and the large uncertainties about the costs of setting up a commercially viable factory in space. The many experiments in materials processing to be conducted in the shuttle-launched Spacelab in 1984 may answer some questions, while undoubtedly creating even more. Because the most critical factor in the economics of space processing will be the weight of the raw materials and the processing equipment, the first markets are likely to be for products with a high value-to-weight ratio, such as pharmaceuticals and electronics devices, followed by specialty glasses and alloys. One study estimates that two or three \$500-million space factories, weighing 15,000 kilograms and serviced by the shuttle, could meet half the growth in U.S. demand in semiconductors over the next decade.

Although space manufacturing may become a modest industry some day, large-scale space industrialisation is an unworkable attempt to escape from the problems of Earth. Much of the recent writing about humanity's future in space has been dominated by a group of outlandish proposals for industrialising space — solar power satellites, space colonies and asteroid mining — which aim to bypass the Earth's resource limits by importing energy and materials from space or exporting people from the planet. At first glance these massive undertakings have a certain logic: the Earth is limited, space is infinite. Outer space does contain vastly more energy, space and materials than Earth. Yet this abundance cannot be brought to bear meaningfully on the Earth's problems.

Space's most important lesson is its reaffirmation that humanity's fate will be determined on Earth. Colonisation of space in the distant future is something scientists can speculate about, and science fiction writers can imagine. But for all our looking and probing of the universe, we have yet to find any place as habitable as the remotest, most forbidding parts of this planet.

Strong pillar

Today's frontier is not technological. In many critical areas of life and death, our technology has outstripped the competence of our political institutions. Making space a stronger pillar of international peacekeeping, designing new institutions of global scientific cooperation and ensuring a permanently habitable Earth would be to conquer humanity's real frontiers.

The question of how much the world should be spending on space activities is not an easy one to answer. Activities such as communications satellites that yield a profit above their cost are the exception, not the rule. For most space activities, intangible values

like knowledge must somehow be weighed against terrestrial goals. It does little good to point out, as space advocates do, that people spend more on cosmetics than on space. Or to argue, as critics do, that less is spent curing deadly tropical diseases than exploring Mars. Whether we spend more or less than we now do exploring the universe and our place in it, a more Earth-oriented space programme will yield vastly greater benefits.

Renewed emphasis on scientific research and monitoring the Earth's life-support systems will drive countries naturally toward greater cooperation. Of all the activities in space thus far, science and communications are the areas where co-operation has been greatest. Studying the Earth's planetary aspects and sending probes to other planets have required a global exchange of information. Communications satellites would hardly be possible without co-operation, since communicating is an inherently reciprocal process.

Fortunately, new cooperative space ventures do not need new institutions — just an imitation or resurrection of old ones. A global LANSATSAT system would follow in the footsteps of INTELSAT: a Third World launch programme could follow the lines of the European Space Agency. These cooperative ventures will not seriously compromise the sovereignty of nations; they will provide badly needed bridges of peace and lessons in constructive coexistence.

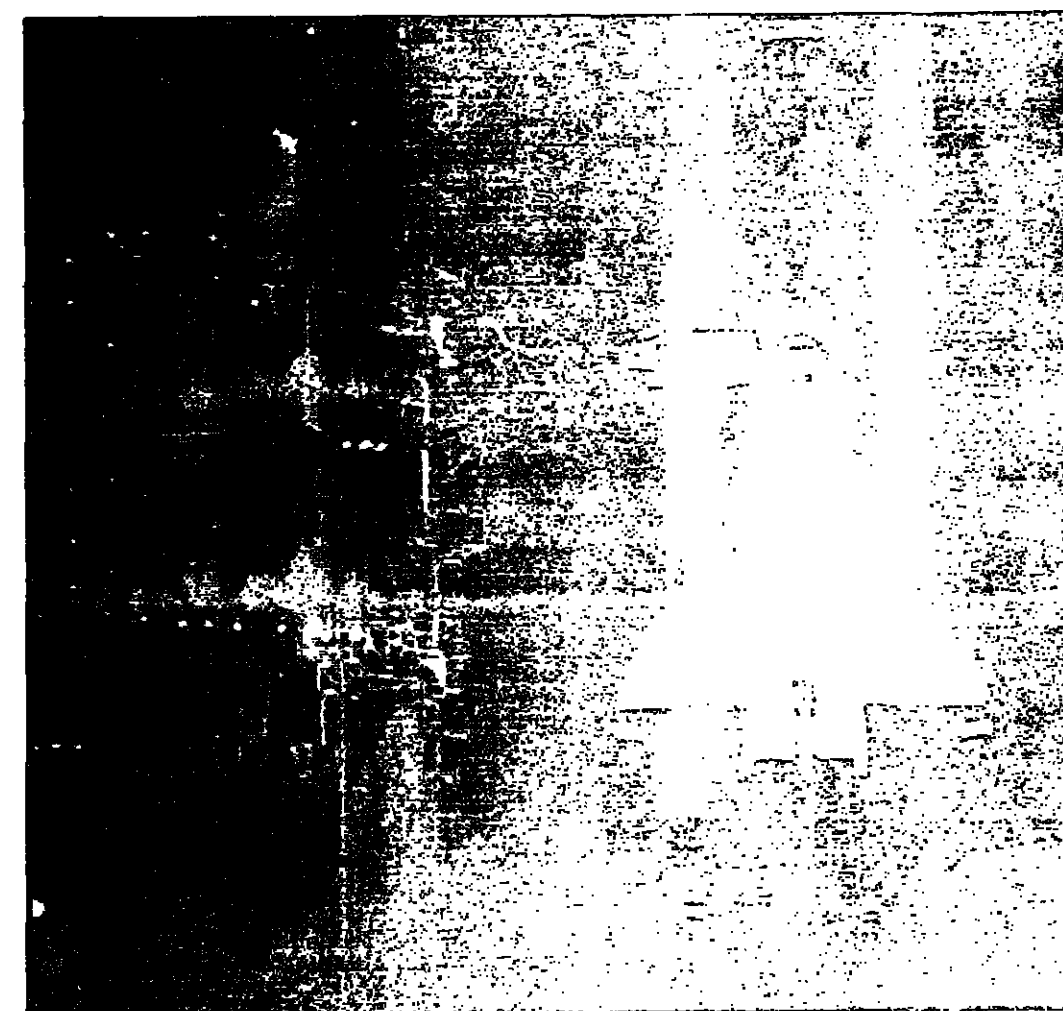
The space venture of the last quarter-century has been one of humanity's most exciting technological accomplishments. Its greatest payoff is increased awareness of our place in the cosmos. Now it remains to put space to work so that we can firmly establish that there is indeed intelligent life on Earth.



Seasat-A, the satellite which was designed to increase scientific knowledge of the world's oceans, is seen orbiting in space (File photo)



U.S. space ship, Apollo and the Soviet Soyuz space craft dock in space during one of their joint missions (File photo)



U.S. space shuttle, Challenger, is seen being prepared prior to one of its space missions (File photo)

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West Germany, France set to dominate European Championship

PARIS (R) — West Germany's determination to restore their faltering reputation and France's desire to overcome their image as soccer's most stylish losers should drive the two nations to dominate the European Championship finals starting on Tuesday.

A case can be made for the title claims of each of the other six finalists — Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Yugoslavia — but a West Germany-France final in the Parc des Princes on June 27 stands out as the probable climax to soccer's major tournament outside the World Cup.

Belgium, in Group One with France, were runners-up to West Germany in the last European Championship four years ago and came powerfully through their qualifying group. But the effects of the Standard Liege bribes scandal which broke in February, virtually stripping the national side of their entire first-choice defence, are likely to weigh increasingly on the Belgians as the tournament unfolds.

Yugoslavia and Denmark com-

plete Group One. The Danes, who meet France in the opening game here on Tuesday, seem to have lost their way since eliminating England and Hungary in the qualifying round — they have won only one of five warm-up internationals — while Yugoslavia, rebuilding after a poor showing in the 1982 World Cup finals, lack experience.

Spain are the obvious threat to West Germany in Group Two. They have a powerful defence built around the formidable Andoni Goikoetxea and will concede goals grudgingly. But their attack may be less effective.

It may sound ungenerous to raise doubts about a forward line that scored 12 times against Malta to reach the finals but the fact remains there is little evidence that the Spaniards possess a strike-force capable of upsetting

quality opposition.

Portugal, trailing against Luxembourg before beating them 2-1 in a friendly Saturday night, and Romania probably see Spanish self-doubt as their best chance of claiming one of the two semifinal places from the second group.

The Portuguese are mercurial performers who given an encouraging start against the Germans in Strasbourg on Thursday may make an impact. More likely, however, is that they will produce an unavailing mixture of fiftful brilliance and unforced errors.

Group Two looks at the mercy of the Germans and they will be grateful for the opportunity to Polish a reputation that has been somewhat tarnished since they became European Champions for the second time four years ago in Italy.

Despite finishing runners-up to Italy in the 1982 World Cup, West Germany emerged with little credit from the tournament. Their cynical 1-0 victory over Austria which ensured both countries reached the second round gained

them widespread unpopularity and the violent collision between goalkeeper Harald Schumacher and France's Patrick Battiston, which possibly bore decisively on the semifinal, generated further disenchantment.

Since then the Germans have done little to enhance their reputation on the playing front, producing performances in qualifying for the finals that were uniformly moderate. They were beaten twice by Northern Ireland and won their group only with a scrambled 2-1 victory over Albania.

But the Germans are proven competitors who can meet the special needs of tournament soccer and in Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Schumacher have two players of the highest class.

Trainer Jupp Derwall's main problem is finding the right player to fill the key midfield role. Felix Magath is the obvious choice but he no longer wants to play for Germany and Derwall has turned to Rummenigge, pulling him back from the front line. If Rummenigge carries it off, the Germans may hang onto the trophy.

Czechoslovakia dominates French Open Championships

PARIS (R) — Although Martina Navratilova is now an American citizen, the French Open Tennis Championships which ended Sunday were a triumph for the Czechoslovak coaching system.

Navratilova won the women's singles — and completed the Grand Slam of Wimbledon, U.S., Australian and French titles — while Ivan Lendl upset all the odds by overcoming top seed John McEnroe 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5 in Sunday's nerve-tangling men's final.

Navratilova's 6-3, 3-1 destruction of Chris Evert Lloyd on Saturday was no surprise. At 27 she is the undisputed number one and stands comparison with Margaret Court, Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills Moody and Maureen Connolly.

She dropped just one set — to former compatriot Hana Mandlikova in the semifinal — and surrendered a mere 30 games in seven matches.

And just to underline her dominance, Navratilova also teamed up with Pam Shriver of the U.S. to win the doubles title — and complete another Grand Slam — against Mandlikova and West Ger-

man Claudia Kohde.

Lendl's triumph was more difficult to foresee, for there was a general feeling that having finished runner-up in the 1982 and 1983 U.S. Opens, the 1983 Australian Open and the 1981 French event, he simply did not have the stuff of champions.

But Lendl, as emotionless as a snowman on court, refused to melt under the heat of the sun and McEnroe's early assault which saw the American race into a two-set lead and stand 40-0 at 2-2 in the third.

Lendl clawed his way back, winning the third and fourth sets, and although McEnroe — bidding to become the first American victor since Tony Trabert in 1955 — battled until the last point, it became increasingly obvious the Czechoslovak's long wait was nearly over.

The 51-game match — the longest final at Roland Garros since the introduction of the tie-break in 1973, lasted four hours eight minutes, drawing the wry observation from Lendl that "I certainly didn't do it the easy way."

It was hard to feel sympathy for McEnroe, however. Having collected fines totalling \$3,600 and having argued with umpires, linesmen, spectators and photographers, he still produced the best tennis of the tournament in his semi-final with Jimmy Connors and in the first two and a half sets against Lendl.

"It's been a frustrating two weeks," he admitted. "But I'll be back next year... I'd hate to think this is the closest I'll ever get to winning the French title."

Moorcroft recovers for Olympics

LONDON (R) — Britain's David Moorcroft, the 5,000 metres world record holder, has been given medical clearance to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Moorcroft has been troubled by a back injury over the last few months following illness and injury problems last year. He is still having pain-killing injections to help him through his training programme.

England beats Brazil 2-0

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — England started its three match South American tour with a decisive 2-0 victory over Brazil Sunday at Rio's giant Maracana stadium.

The Brazilian team, deprived of stars such as Zico, Falcao and Socrates, showed little of the skills for which it is renowned. Their forwards were dominated by a solid British defence while John Barnes and Mark Chamberlain launched continual counter-attacks on the flanks.

England's first goal came one minute before half time when Barnes picked up the ball outside the penalty area to wait through a maze of defenders before playing it neatly past Brazilian goalkeeper Roberto Costa.

Nineteen minutes into the second half Barnes made a high cross from the left and Mark Hateley, waiting by the far post, rose to head the ball home.

The Brazilian team seemed completely demoralised after England's second goal and were lucky not to lose by a wider margin when Robson chipped the ball wide with only goalkeeper Roberto Costa to beat.

Renato, who had shown some flashes of brilliance in the early stages, was completely overshadowed by Kenny Sansom in the second half. Brazil's few second half counter-attacks were quickly snuffed out by the English defence which came in for special praise from manager Bobby Robson.

Spencer wins French race

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — American Freddie Spencer rode his 500 cc Honda to victory in the French Motorcycle Grand Prix here Monday — and moved second in the World Championship standings.

Reigning champion Spencer grab led the lead from France's Raymond Roche after two laps, and stayed there for the remaining 19 laps.

The American's third win from the four races he has contested this season left him 24 points behind title leader and compatriot Eddie Lawson, second on his Yamaha.

Randy Mamola completed an American sweep of the top three places — the same finishing order as the West German Grand Prix, the last round of the series, on May 27.

Britain's Ron Haslam, also riding a Honda, was fourth and former champion Barry Sheene fifth on his Suzuki.

Roche, second in the standings before the race, retired after two laps with mechanical failure.

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Tel: 22198
HELL TRAIN (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

لنا من الاموال

Hungary to re-organise economy

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary is preparing a major re-organisation of its economy in the next phase of a campaign of reform aimed at boosting industry.

The measures, agreed in April by the Communist Party's policy-forming Central Committee, have been published so far only in theoretical party magazines in Hungary and have still to be worked out in detail.

The April meeting concluded that too much emphasis was laid on the regulators, using prices and wages to adapt the economy, and not enough on planning, according to Mr. Miklos Nemeth, head of section in the central committee's economic policy department.

Most communist states have ministries for each industrial sector, but Hungary merged these into a single ministry in 1981 for the sake of efficiency. Mr. Nemeth said the foreign trade and national prices office — a key commerce body — could be candidates for a similar merger.

A reform of the banking sector, resisted until recently by powerful Hungarian National Bank (HNB), is also planned. The HNB's central bank and commercial bank functions will be separated, at first within the HNB, but perhaps by the end of the decade by an institutional separation.

The HNB, which generally favours economic decentralisation to encourage market forces, had feared that new commercial banks operating outside its direct control would be able to take up foreign credits, as happens in Yugoslavia.

But Mr. Nemeth said the central bank will retain a monopoly on hard currency under the new system and also be responsible for money supply, enabling it to supervise commercial banks.

Ministries currently appoint managing directors, decide a firm's product profile, and whether it can form subsidiaries.

They will keep the right to found or terminate firms, but these other "proprietary rights" will be transferred to firms which are better informed than ministries, Mr. Nemeth said.

Ministries will still appoint and dismiss managing directors of public service companies or other enterprises working in the national interest.

But the heads of other large or medium companies will be appointed by a board comprising workers, managers and Communist Party, trade union and communist youth league officials. Managers of small enterprises will be elected by employees.

Diplomats say the idea is for managers to be appointed on a competitive basis, on merit, and not on political grounds.

The new system should come into force in 1985 or 1986, though it could be introduced in some parts later this year.

Regulatory changes to the price and tax system are also planned. Mr. Nemeth said. Prices will be adjusted by reducing "unjustified subsidies" on consumer goods, which will ease government spending and rationalise the economy.

The wage system will be modernised and incentives created by the introduction of a graduated income tax instead of the payroll tax paid by employers as in other communist states.

Minister says Argentina can live without IMF

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina will continue to function even if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) rejects an economic recovery plan submitted Monday, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said.

Banking sources said Argentina was taking the unprecedented step of putting such a plan to the IMF without reaching prior understanding with fund officials.

An agreement must be finalised by the end of the month to prevent Argentina defaulting on its \$43.6 billion foreign debt, and if the accord is not reached by Saturday the country will also lose a key guarantee from the U.S. treasury.

But Mr. Grinspun, speaking at Buenos Aires airport Sunday as he saw off President Raul Alfonsín on a five-day visit to Spain, said: "If the IMF does not accept the letter of intent (on the recovery plan) presented by the government, the country will not cease functioning."

The IMF has traditionally required countries to meet debt payments and adopt policies that slow

economic activity as a way of fighting inflation, which is running at 568 per cent a year in Argentina.

Since coming to power in December, Mr. Alfonsín has repeatedly promised to reach an economic recovery agreement with the IMF without sacrificing growth or wages.

He has pledged five per cent economic growth for this year and six to eight per cent growth in real wages.

Alfonsín's government said after a cabinet meeting late on Saturday that it would send a letter of intent to the IMF which would be in line with two major presidential speeches.

Why oppose expansion?

"There is no reason the IMF should oppose the economic expansion of any nation," Mr. Grinspun said.

Economy ministry sources said IMF officials who have been in Buenos Aires for about a month trying to reach agreement on the document had objected to its highly political introduction which criticises traditional IMF policies.

No technical details of the proposal have been released.

Argentina is seeking about \$3.5 billion in financial assistance from the IMF and commercial banks to make debt payments falling due in 1984.

Mr. Alfonsín, making his first presidential visit outside Latin America, will not return from Spain until after June 15 when a \$300 million loan guarantee from the U.S. government is due to expire.

That loan would be used to pay back four other Latin American countries — Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela — which contributed to a \$500 million rescue package in March to help Argentina pay interest overdue to U.S. banks.

GATT poised for a breakthrough

LONDON — A piece of paper, a mere 60 lines long, going the rounds in Geneva, contains the code that could for the first time unlock international barriers to trade in agriculture.

It represents more than a year's laborious building of a consensus among 60 member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that the time has come to bring agriculture — the most protected of all industries — fully into the GATT system.

The committee on trade in agriculture has surprised everyone by its speed and spirit of co-operation.

It has gone further and faster than any of the task forces set up after an acrimonious ministerial meeting of the GATT nations in November 1982.

A crucial phase has been reached.

Over the coming months, it should become clear whether the world's biggest exporters of agricultural produce are ready to swap concessions.

Trade negotiators for the U.S., European Community (EC), Australia and for countries such as Argentina, Brazil, India and Malaysia are already beginning to speculate — at least in private — what the trade-offs might be if a negotiation could be launched.

What is not yet clear is whether the net effect of a negotiation would be to liberalise trade or merely to change the GATT rules so that what is presently "illegal" is made legitimate.

Some participants believe that a negotiation in agriculture could start independently. But most believe it cannot really succeed unless it becomes part of a much wider GATT round of the kind being

mooted to begin some time in 1986.

There are two reasons for the agriculture committee's apparent success.

The first is that both the U.S. and the EC, the major trading powers, are finding the cost of their domestic support programmes for farmers increasingly expensive.

At the same time, tax payers are becoming more restive and farm lobbies (with some obvious exceptions) are a dwindling force in domestic politics.

The second is that the GATT secretariat, abetted by the energetic Dutch chairman of the committee, Mr. Aert De Zeeuw, has been uncharacteristically aggressive in pursuing the mandate given by the 1982 ministerial meeting.

The secretariat's 60-line draft recommendation for the committee to put to the GATT nations says that "substantially all" measures affecting agricultural trade should be brought under more effective GATT disciplines.

It goes on to make the daring assertion that domestic policies affecting international trade should be circumscribed.

Any negotiation should cover all quantitative restrictions and "related measures", it says. These include the major get-out clauses (such as the U.S. waiver of 1955), voluntary export restraints, variable levies, and minimum import price arrangements.

It should tackle all subsidies affecting trade, and export subsidies should be under a general prohibition "subject to carefully-defined exceptions".

The draft says that full account should be taken of the special

needs of developing countries and of "specific characteristics and problems in agriculture."

In other words, although its drift is clearly towards liberalisation, this highly-coded paper gives everyone room to enter their special pleas.

Early in June the implications of this draft will be spelled out and countries will be given, as one official put it, "a peep under the blanket".

After that will begin the elaborate process of drafting a final recommendation to this November's annual meeting of the GATT nations.

Some states are worried

Some countries are already showing signs of nervousness.

For example, the French, with the Italians, Greeks and Irish not far behind, have reportedly already warned EC Commission spokesmen in Geneva not to give too much away. Yet the French stand to benefit from any significant opening of other markets,

especially in the U.S.

To some extent, the commission finds the GATT debate a useful way of strengthening its hand in the struggle to sort out the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budgetary crisis.

For all that, the EC would far prefer a negotiation concentrating on arrangements for mutual access than one that belaboured export subsidies.

Broadly, the EC is arguing that restraints on domestic support for farmers should be traded for guaranteed access for farm exports.

The U.S. as everyone knows, is mainly interested in curbing export subsidies — especially those of the EC which have already, it claims, virtually wiped out its export sales of poultry.

The U.S. is also worried by the annual cost of its \$22 billion farm support programme when its farm exports have fallen from \$48 billion to \$32.3 billion in the past two years.

UAE to erase payment arrears owed to companies

ABU DHABI (R) — The Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has decided to pay off debt arrears totalling about two billion dirhams (\$545 million) owed to companies and people, a state minister was quoted Monday as saying.

Delays in payments of up to a year to foreign and domestic contractors had increased the difficulties of businesses in the federation, which is suffering from lower oil revenues.

The decision by the council, the UAE's highest authority, was announced in a statement, published in local newspapers, by minister of state for supreme council affairs Mr. Abdul Aziz Humaid Al Qassimi.

The council, chaired by federation president Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, also reaffirmed a commitment by various emirates to contribute 50 per cent of their oil revenues to the federal budget.

MEES says Gulf oil exports revived

NICOSIA (R) — Oil exports from Gulf countries have revived after falling in the second half of May through the escalation of attacks on tankers in the waterway, the Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

The usually well-informed newsletter said crude oil output by the big five producers which ship oil through the Gulf was running at close to pre-crisis levels.

Combined production of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was running at around 9.8 million barrels per day (b/d) in early June, it said.

Iran's oil exports have risen to 1.4 million b/d from around 800,000 b/d for a time in late May.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to consider what you must do to gain whatever wishes you have and to be articulate in stating them to others who can help you make the changes that are important.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are interested in new ideas and methods of operating, so accept new beginnings and get ahead faster.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuition in order to change the viewpoints of those who oppose you. Be more alert to modern ways of operating.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) By associating with outspoken individuals you get fine ideas how best to make progress in the days ahead.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't delay in any work you have committed yourself to and it is soon behind you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A day full of surprises where your pleasure comrades are concerned. Carry through with projects on hand.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to get weird conditions straightened out at home. Extend invitations to fascinating persons and entertain them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You get communications that should be handled from a different stance. Be more direct for good results.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are apt to want to get into some investment that needs more thought and study, so do not act too swiftly.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are all fired up to gain your ambitions, which is fine, provided you act quietly and wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have an anxiety that you want to get rid of, so turn it into a stepping stone to success.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Know what it is your allies want you to do and then you can please them enormously. Seize an unexpected opportunity.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A fine day for improving your environment in some way and making it more operative. Be happy with your mate in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will automatically come out with ideas, thoughts and make comments at random, which is best curbed early for own sake and the sake of others, otherwise your progeny could get into a good deal of trouble.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm in light to moderate activity and at 1500 Monday the F.T. S.E. 100 share index rose 7.2 to 1075.8 and the F.T. 30 share index gained 6.9 to 838.3.

Dealers said sentiment was helped by the London summit agreement on the need for lower U.S. interest rates, some progress in the U.K. coal miners strike talks and on news that Iran and Iraq agreed not to bomb civilian targets.

Government bonds showed net gains up to 3/4 point, helped by the better than expected May U.K. producer prices and retail sales.

Gold shares eased with the bullion price and North Americans were untested.

Royal Bank of Scotland closed 9p up at 212 after 214 on press comment of a possible deal with Lloyds Bank over the future of Lloyds and Scottish Plc. Lloyds firmed 7p to 539. Phoenix Assurance lost 8p of its recent speculative gain.

Selective demand prompted 10p gains in Bowater at 260 and Hawker at 431 while ICI ended 4p up at 572. British Aerospace was 10p lower at 380, awaiting merger developments. Metal Box rose 6p to 352 ahead of results due Tuesday.

Reuters, which said the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority bought some 36.5 million of its "b" shares, saw the price rise 4p to 22v.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3962/72	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3000/03	Canadian dollars
	2.6885/95	West German marks
	3.0325/35	Dutch guilders
	2.2440/50	Swiss francs
	54.45/48	Belgian francs
	8.2700/50	French francs
	1669.25/1670.25	Italian lire
	231.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.0025/0125	Swedish crowns
	7.7000/7100	Norwegian crowns
	9.8850/8950	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	383.50/384.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

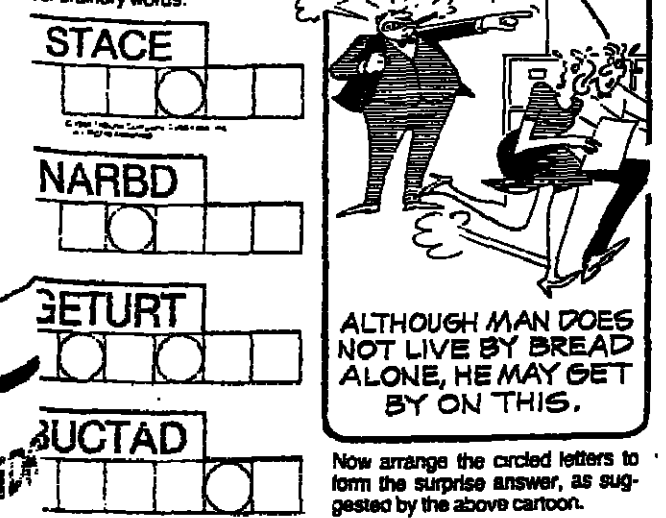
By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form ordinary words.



Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: NOBLE SHEAF GIGGLE INFECT
Answer: What that frustrated astronaut was always doing at home—BLASTING OFF

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Santrey

ACROSS

1 — fan title

5 — nostra

9 Malayan prince

14 Chooses

15 "Eroica," for one

16 Run away

17 Fun and games

19 Flirtatious chap

20 Vex

21 Low-lying arroyos

23 Lanchester of films

24 Escapade

26 Military storehouse

28 Robin's band

31 — relief

34 WW II town

37 Dawn goddess

38 Wyo. mountain range

40 Molest

42 Authoriza-

43 Magazine section

44 Container

45 Indians

46 Toddler

47 Peebles

50 Looked at amorously

52 Lab. vessels

56 Abbe of 4D

58 Puzzler

61 Skill

62 Crowded condition

64 Goofy

66 Dutch city (with "The")

67 "O — I"

68 Golden Gate

69 Different

70 Skips over water

71 Jekyll's alter ego

DOWN

1 A, e.g. (with 2D)

2 See 1D

3 — throat

4 Mideast land: abbr.

5 Crooner

6 Store sign

7 Times for rest and relaxation

8 "When you walk through —"

9 Classic car

10 Horatio

11 Small craft

12 Mimics

13 Zeus' missus

18 Their, in Berlin

22 Czech composer

25 Ham it up

27 Unique chap

29 Make like new

30 Balderdash

32 Henry VIII's

33 Planes

34 Agitated state

35 "A — clock scholar"

36 Symbolic victory

39 Reliance

41 Shore bird

42 Funny guy

44 Disacritical mark

48 Had a feeling

49 "You bet!"

51 Follow

53 Serving dish

54 Hung, hero

55 Composer

56 Iterate

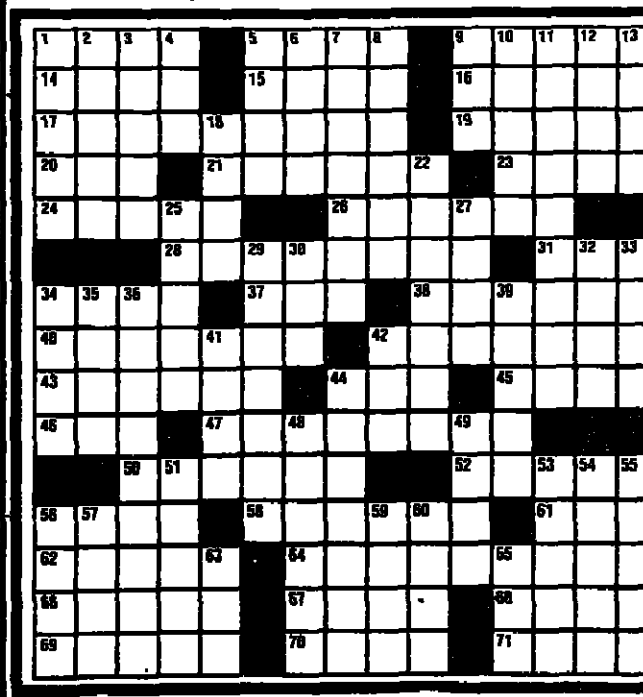
57 Troublesome child

59 Intake of breath

60 Advanced degs.

63 Pronoun

65 Residue



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Sikh troops surrender after revolt over temple attack

NEW DELHI (R) — A group of 126 Sikh soldiers surrendered to security forces in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh Monday after rebelling over the storming of Amritsar's Golden Temple, their religion's holiest shrine, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

The troops had been on their way to the holy city in Punjab state from the Sikh regimental centre at Ramgarh in eastern Bihar state.

A brigadier was earlier reported killed and two colonels wounded Sunday in a mutiny by Sikh troops at Ramgarh over the temple battle on Wednesday.

Indian newspapers said Monday that firing erupted for three hours in the army base and mountain warfare troops were rushed as reinforcements to the scene. Police in Bombay told Reuters

earlier that three Sikh soldiers were killed and 11 wounded when mutinous Sikh troops clashed with security forces early Monday about 80 kilometres from India's financial centre on the Bombay-Poona highway.

Security forces were alerted Sunday night when soldiers, described as wearing turbans, broke out of their camp in the southwestern state of Maharashtra and drove along the Poona Road firing in the air.

Informed police sources said the first Sikh revolt occurred on Thursday at Bikaner in the western desert state of Rajasthan when up to 200 Sikhs from the 9th Battalion of the Sikh Regiment stole eight trucks and drove into Punjab state.

They broke through a security forces cordon near the state border and were intercepted at the Punjab town of Malout in Ferozpur district, the sources added.

Most of the Bikaner deserters were disarmed, but 10 were still at large Monday, the police sources said.

A Defence Ministry spokesman in New Delhi told Reuters the revolts were "stray" incidents.

He said Sikh civilians in Maharashtra state, carried away by extremist propaganda that the Golden Temple had been dam-

aged in army operations, had tried to march to Bombay but were intercepted and disarmed Sunday night.

He said civilians from the Bihar town of Hazaribagh decided to march to New Delhi to protest against the Golden Temple battle and they were also joined by soldiers. The later PTI report said they were trying to reach Amritsar.

Contadora ministers end 4-nation tour

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The foreign ministers of the four-nation Contadora Group have wound up a whirlwind Central American tour aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis in the region.

The ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela gave Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte a document containing recommendations for implementing a 21-point Contadora peace plan approved earlier this year.

El Salvador was the final leg of the two-day tour which took them Sunday to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala, where government officials received copies of the same document.

The 56-page document is based on reports of three special commissions set up in January. It includes recommendations for agreement on arms reduction, removal of foreign forces from the region, human rights and pluralistic democracy, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said.

As their tour ended Sunday, the Contadora ministers admitted that the five Central American nations could not agree on all points of the plan and in these cases the document tried to include all views of the parties concerned.

"On certain points it was necessary to fill in gaps," a letter accompanying the document said. "Our major goal was to achieve a just balance that satisfies all of the parties involved in the complex Central American panorama."

The letter, made available to reporters, did not specify what the points of disagreement were but diplomatic sources said they concerned the military balance in the

area.

Nicaragua has defended its military buildup in the face of attacks by U.S.-backed rebels on its northern and southern borders.

The document also provides for the participation of third parties in the Contadora process.

Managua voices willingness

In Managua the co-ordinator of Nicaragua's junta, Daniel Ortega, is ready to send home all foreign advisers immediately if other Central American countries do likewise.

"Nicaragua is willing to withdraw all foreign advisers from its territory as long as all foreign advisers are withdrawn, bases are dismantled and U.S. military manoeuvres cease in other Central American countries," Mr. Ortega told reporters Sunday night.

"We are willing to do this immediately," he added.

Mr. Ortega's statement came only hours after a visit to Managua by foreign ministers of the four-nation Contadora Group seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America.

Sri Lanka imposes press censorship

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's government, faced with growing agitation over its decision to seek help from Israel to combat separatist guerrillas, said Monday press censorship would be imposed from Monday night on reports dealing with the rebels.

Government Spokesman Douglas Liyange said censorship was aimed at preventing people reacting against demonstrators protesting against the invitation to Israel.

He said censorship would cover matters relating to guerrilla violence, security operations against the rebels, training of security forces and inciting people to violence.

Censorship would apply to despatches of foreign correspondents as well as to local press, he said.

The government imposed censorship on the local media under the prevention of terrorism act last Friday.

Dhaka opposition leader demands to address army

DHAKA (R) — Sheikh Hasina Wazed, leader of Bangladesh's main opposition group, has said politicians should be allowed to address troops in their barracks and explain political situations to them.

At a news conference Sunday she said this was a valid demand because President Hossain Mohammad Ershad, who is also chief of the army staff, had been regularly addressing political rallies.

Sheikh Hasina, head of a 15-party alliance demanding an immediate end to martial law and quick transition to democracy, was talking to reporters after returning from the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in Algiers.

She accused the Ershad government of "destroying the neutral image of the military administration" by turning it into a platform for the newly-formed Janadai Party.

"These are parts of a major political game Ershad has been playing to perpetuate his military rule and deny popular demands," said Sheikh Hasina, daughter of Bangladesh's assassinated first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

She said the government was responsible for economic instability, rising prices and deteriorating law and order.

Another opposition group, a seven-party organisation led by Begum Khaleda Zia, widow of another assassinated president, joined with Sheikh Hasina's alliance in alleging that military commanders had been ordered to take part in political activities initiated by Janadai.

"This has created a dangerous situation because President Ershad is trying to set the army against the people," they said in a joint statement Sunday.

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup in March, 1982, has announced his support for Janadai and said he believed it would win 250 seats in the country's 300-member parliament in a future election.

Janadai has said Gen. Ershad is expected to take up the party leadership and become its presidential candidate when he retires as army chief of staff in November.

Disarmament conference opens in Leningrad

MOSCOW (R) — Academics and arms control experts from the United States, the Soviet Union and European countries meeting under United Nations auspices start a five-day forum on world disarmament in Leningrad Monday.

U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Jan Martenson told a press conference the meeting would discuss the confidence-building measures in Europe being debated at the 35-nation Stockholm conference.

Italian Communist Party leader dies

PADUA, Italy (R) — Italian Communist Party Leader Enrico Berlinguer died Monday, doctors at the Padua civil hospital said.

Mr. Berlinguer suffered a stroke last Thursday and remained in coma until his death.

His death was officially announced by Hospital Superintendent Francesco Valerio and confirmed by the Italian Communist Party headquarters in Rome.

"The doctors in Padua have given us at this moment the harsh news of the death of comrade Berlinguer," Party Spokesman Achille Occhetto said.

The funeral of the dead leader would be held near Rome on Wednesday, he said.

In Padua, Italian President Sandro Pertini, who had visited Mr. Berlinguer's bedside repeatedly in the past few days, said he would take the body to Rome with him on the presidential plane.

"I will carry him with me, as a fraternal brother, as a son, as a companion in the struggle," the 87-year-old Socialist president told reporters.

The official announcement of 62-year-old Berlinguer's death was made soon after 1 p.m. (1100 GMT) and gave the time of death as 12.45 (1045 GMT).

In Rome, the President of the Senate (Upper House), Francesco Cossiga, said: "The death of Enrico Berlinguer has deprived Italian democracy of a protagonist who was much loved and respected by all for the sincerity and the moral and intellectual integrity he dedicated to the civil and social advancement of Italian workers and the whole country."

There was also a tribute from the Vatican, which described Mr. Berlinguer as "a man esteemed for his seriousness and his commitment".

The statement said the Pope had asked the bishop of Padua, Monsignor Filippo Franceschi, to relay his condolences to the family, recalling that the Communist leader had expressed concern over the Pope's health after he was shot in 1981.

At Padua hospital a spokesman said Mr. Berlinguer, who collapsed after addressing a European election rally in the market square of this north-eastern Italian city, remained in a coma until his death.

Soviets reject summit call for dialogue

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin's chief spokesman Monday rejected as nothing new a call by the seven leading Western industrialised nations for political dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Communist Party's International Information Department, also dismissed as unfounded Western reports that dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife were on hunger strike.

Answering questions at a press conference before the first summit for 14 years of the Comecon East Bloc economic group, Mr. Zamyatin said Moscow has studied calls by President Reagan in the Irish Parliament a week ago as well as the weekend declaration on East-West relations at the

London summit.

"Nothing, there is nothing new in this (London) declaration," he said. "They talk about negotiations without pre-conditions but the conditions are already there in the form of missiles already stationed."

The Kremlin blames the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe which began last December for the freeze in relations and the Soviet walkout from arms talks. Moscow says it will return to negotiations only if the missiles are withdrawn.

Mr. Zamyatin said any talks under present conditions would effectively be "discussing how to increase the U.S. military potential in Western Europe."

The London summit declaration noted that the United States had offered to restart nuclear arms control talks without pre-conditions and called for "extended political dialogue and long-term co-operation" with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Zamyatin also indicated that the Kremlin believed Reagan's policy towards the Soviet Union was unaffected by this year's U.S. presidential election campaign. "It's not a matter of elections, it's a matter of (his) policy," Mr. Zamyatin said.

His comments appeared to confirm a growing view among Western diplomats in Moscow that the Kremlin may be preparing for a long freeze with the United States, possibly until the end of a second Reagan term in 1988.

Anti-nuclear protesters scale Big Ben

LONDON (R) — Anti-nuclear protesters climbed Big Ben, the clock tower of Britain's parliament, Monday and hung a banner across its face reading: "Time to stop nuclear testing."

Police said three people were arrested there but two others were still up the tower, suspended in hammocks 55 metres above ground.

The protesters scaled the 97 metre tower in the early morning darkness, apparently climbing scaffolding erected in connection with a cleaning it is undergoing, police added.

The conservationist group Greenpeace said the protest was carried out by Dutch, Swiss, U.S. and British volunteers of its organisation.

The banner was strung across the south face of the four-sided clock, facing over the River Thames and greeting thousands of commuters streaming into London across Westminster Bridge.

A Greenpeace spokesman said the two climbers, Swiss-American Renato Ruf, 26, from Zurich, and Briton Ron Taylor, 30, had survived suits and mountaineering equipment and planned to stay up the tower for several days.

Two British directors of Greenpeace were arrested along with Dutchman Leo Snellink, 26, from Den Haag.

He said Ruf and Taylor scaled the tower by parking a double-decker bus outside parliament, pushing a ladder through a hole in its roof and climbing to the base of the scaffolding.

"We believe it's necessary sometimes to go out and break man-made laws because there are such things as moral laws which have been ignored," said another Greenpeace official.

Party to choose Trudeau's successor

TORONTO (AP) — Canada's next prime minister, the successor to Pierre Elliott Trudeau, will be picked this week by Liberal Party convention delegates choosing from a pack of seven candidates, led by former Finance Minister John Turner.

The convention opens Thursday with a salute to the 64-year-old Trudeau, who will make a farewell speech to the nation. The new leader will be selected Saturday, but he will not take over as prime minister until a date still to be set by Mr. Trudeau, probably late this month.

Mr. Turner, 55, has been the heir apparent for more than a decade, his standing not diminished by a stormy departure from Mr. Trudeau's cabinet nine years ago, apparently over a disagreement on economic policy.

Mr. Turner appears to be close to a first-ballot majority of the approximately 3,500 delegates, according to Canadian News Organisation counts.

But he has to hold off a late challenge from Energy Minister Jean Chretien, who has won support with a campaign promoting his populist image and his loyalty to Mr. Trudeau's legacy.

Mr. Chretien, 50, claims at least 1,000 delegates but the other five candidates are far behind. All are sitting cabinet ministers whose campaigns are intended mostly to gain future influence.

Whoever wins the party leadership automatically takes over as prime minister once Mr. Trudeau resigns, but will have to call an election before next spring.

A surge for the Liberals in recent opinion polls increases the chances of an early election — probably in August — especially if Mr. Turner wins this week.

The polls show the Liberals jumped in popularity after Mr. Trudeau announced his departure, erasing a 22-point lead

held by the opposition Progressive Conservatives under leader Brian Mulroney.

Toward the end of his campaign, Mr. Turner has tried to fight the impression that he would move the Liberal Party sharply to the right, cutting social programmes that are more generous than in the United States.

A problem for Mr. Chretien is concern that his choice would break a pattern of alternating between native speakers of French and English as Liberal Party leader, an important issue in a country where one-fourth of the population has French as a first language.

Mr. Trudeau, equally comfortable in both languages, nevertheless is considered a French-Canadian. Mr. Chretien has worked hard to master English, but still speaks with a heavy French accent. Mr. Turner, an English-speaker, is fluent in French and studied law in Paris for a year.

Man arrested for pipe bomb explosions

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota (AP) — A 24-year-old man injured in an explosion in his car at an Iowa shopping centre has been arrested in a series of more than 20 pipe bombs in the United States, a U.S. attorney said Saturday.

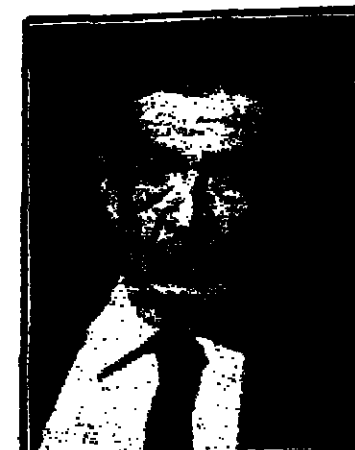
U.S. Attorney James M. Rosenbaum said that the man, who has not yet been officially charged, apparently acted alone and there was no indication of antagonised group. "The final break in the case came Friday, when there was an explosion in a parking lot near a restaurant in Mason City, Iowa," the statement said. Mr. Rosenbaum said items seized in the man's car appear to match items used to make bombs which were placed in cities in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois since May 25.

Man sentenced to death for ritual murder

MASERU (R) — A herbalist, who killed a youth to use his sexual organs for a medicine, has been sentenced to death by the high court of Lesotho, southern Africa, Vincent Thebe, 21, believed the medicine would protect him from bullets. He was sentenced Friday for the ritual murder and mutilation in a remote, mountain village 18 months ago.

Burton's 'drinking days are over'

MALMESBURY, England (AP) — Richard Burton said Friday that his legendary drinking days are over again and he's now in "semi-retirement." The 56-year-old Welsh actor, speaking to reporters on location shooting of his latest movie, the George Orwell classic "1984," said: "In the old days I'd relax after filming by getting rolling drunk. 'I can't do that any more. I can't drink when I work. Now I just go through my lines and then read a good book.' Burton plays the interrogator O'Brien in the latest movie version of Orwell's nightmare vision of a totalitarian state in Britain."



Enrico Berlinguer

had asked the bishop of Padua, Monsignor Filippo Franceschi, to relay his condolences to the family, recalling that the Communist leader had expressed concern over the Pope's health after he was shot in 1981.

At Padua hospital a spokesman said Mr. Berlinguer, who collapsed after addressing a European election rally in the market square of this north-eastern Italian city, remained in a coma until his death.



Police shoot 2 armed men dead

PRETORIA (R) — Two armed men were shot dead in a confrontation with police in a black township near Durban on Friday, Commissioner of Police Gen. Johan Coetzee said Monday. Gen. Coetzee said in a short statement that possession had been taken of quantities of explosives, limpet mines and "other articles which could be used in acts of terrorism." No other details were immediately available.

Plane engine cone falls on school

ITAMI, Japan (R) — An engine tail cone from a South Korean Air Force jet fell off in mid-flight and hit a primary school building in this west Japan town, missing a group of children by only a few metres, police said Monday. Pupils had just finished a volleyball match in the school gymnasium Sunday when the 7.5 kilogramme cone crashed through the roof of an adjacent hut, they said. The bell-shaped cone came from a Seoul-bound Korean Air Lines (KAL) A-300 Airbus. The plane returned to Osaka shortly after take-off because of engine trouble and the tail cone was found to be missing, they said.

Austrian stage director dies

VIENNA (AP) — Stage director Ernst Hauserman, who worked with Max Reinhard in U.S. exile during World War II before returning to help reconstruct Austrian theatre, died Monday. He was 68. Officials of the Josefstadt Theatre, which Hauserman managed, said he died of cancer. Hauserman was born June 3, 1916 in Leipzig, now a part of East Germany. He was one of thousands to leave Austria following its annexation to Nazi Germany in 1939. He worked in Hollywood from 1939 to 1946, assisting director Max Reinhard, among the best-known Austrian exiles. Returning in 1948 as head of the theatre and music department in the American zone of occupied Austria, he was instrumental in reviving the country's artistic institutions.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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SWALLOW THE PILL QUICKLY

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ A 2
♥ K 10 4
♦ A 9 3
♣ Q 10 7

WEST
♠ 9 4
♥ J 9 5 2
♦ J 8 5 4
♣ 6 5 3

EAST
♠ Q J 10 8 7
♥ Q 8 3
♦ K 6
♣ A 9 4

SOUTH
♠ K 6 5 3
♥ A 6
♦ Q 10 7 2
♣ K 8 2

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass Dble
Pass 2 NT Pass 3 NT
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

There comes a time in every bridge player's life when he has to guard a king. The wise course is to take the action as soon as possible — that way you might be able to conceal your distribution from the opponents. Watch "Bridge World Magazine" editor Edgar Kaplan in action.

From the moment North-South bid game, Kaplan realized that, because of his light opening bid, he would be marked with every outstanding high card. Note North's reopening double

and subsequent raise to game on only 11 points: in the balancing position, his double might have been made on as few as 11 HCP.

West led his top spade and Kaplan overtook in case his partner was leading a singleton. Declarer won and drove out the ace of clubs. Kaplan persisted with spades to set up his suit.

Declarer then ran his clubs, and on the fourth round of the suit Kaplan calmly blanked his king of diamonds. Now declarer continued with the king and ace of hearts. East continued to befriend declarer, following suit first with the eight and then the queen!

It seemed to declarer that East had started with five spades, two hearts, three clubs and, therefore, three diamonds, and that he was now down to three spades and the guarded king of diamonds. So declarer confidently threw East in with a spade. He expected that East would be able to cash three spade tricks, but that he would then have to lead a diamond away from his king into declarer's combined ace-queen tenace.

He was partly right. Kaplan did cash three spade tricks, but then he exited with his three of hearts to his partner's jack for down one.

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